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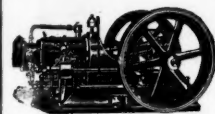
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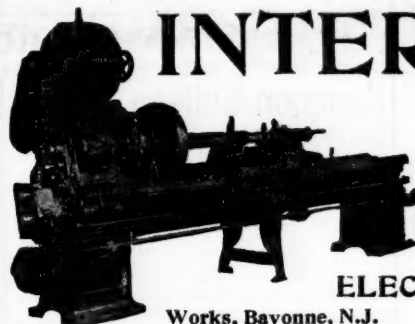
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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1906.

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In view of the extensive strike now in progress in the coal fields of Pennsylvania, the State constabulary recently organized in that commonwealth may see active service rather sooner than was originally anticipated. We believe, moreover, that in that event the new organization will prove itself an eminently efficient and trustworthy body, the creation of which was an act of sound public policy. As was explained in an article on the subject which appeared in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Sept. 9, 1905, this organization, which is officially designated the State Police, is composed of four platoons, each consisting of a captain, one lieutenant, five sergeants and fifty men, all under the direction of a superintendent. In choosing recruits for the organization the superintendent, Capt. John C. Groome, formerly commanding the 1st Troop, Philadelphia Cavalry, has given preference to honorably discharged non-commissioned officers and enlisted men of the Army and the National Guard, with the result that each platoon includes among its members a considerable proportion of men familiar with the routine of military service. Consequently, while the force is numerically small, it will prove a powerful auxiliary to the National Guard in any emergency requiring the employment of military authority for the maintenance of law and order, and will probably be able to perform much of the police work which has hitherto devolved upon the National Guard during labor disturbances. The State Police is quartered in barracks, is subject to military discipline and the qualifications for membership are virtually the same as those required for enlistment in the Army. The pay of the State Police—\$1,000 per year for sergeants and \$720 for enlisted men—has brought applications for enlistment from a large number of honorably discharged men of the Army, and it shows that the State of Pennsylvania understands more thoroughly than does the National Government that the surest way to obtain desirable men for military or quasi-military service is to pay them decent wages. Speaking of the possible calling out of some portions of the Constabulary of Pennsylvania to preserve order in the coal regions in the event of disorders incident to a strike of miners, the Inquirer of Philadelphia says: "Just what effect the new State constabulary will have in maintaining the peace, which is liable to be fractured by some of the more turbulent element, remains to be seen. Although the force is numerically so small as to almost excite ridicule, it makes up for its paucity of numbers in the character of its personnel, from commander down to the newest rookie in the bunch. A couple of hundred of horsemen, well drilled and disciplined, armed and horsed almost to perfection, will do more for the preservation of the peace than a thousand infantrymen. The mobility of a body of light horsemen is that which tells. A mere handful of men of such a class can get to the points where uprisings are being started and scatter the turbulent ones quickly and keep them moving."

Evidently John Sharp Williams and his fellow calumniators of the Army in Congress are so busily engaged in denouncing the conduct of the American troops who fought the fanatical Moros at Mt. Dajo, in the Island of Jolo, that they haven't time to say a word about the blood-thirsty Pulajanes who, on March 24, violated a flag of truce and treacherously attacked a body of Philippine Constabulary at Magtaon, in the Island of Samar. The Pulajanes had agreed to surrender, and the governor of the island, an American and formerly an officer in the U.S. Volunteers, had gone to their camp to receive the surrender. But at a signal from their chief the outlaws opened fire on the Constabulary forces, who lost sixteen men killed, wounded and missing in the action that followed. In this affair the Pulajanes in Samar proved quite as treacherous as did the Moros in Jolo, yet not a word of censure for them has come from any "anti-imperialist" slanderer of the Army. Are we to infer from the silence of these

gentlemen that they condone the conduct of the pulajanes or that they condemn the promptness and severity with which those treacherous outlaws were punished? Do they believe that the Constabulary should have pursued a milder course, temporized with the enemy and endeavored to subdue them by moral suasion? It should be kept in mind that the Constabulary forces were organized by Army officers, that their chief, Brigadier General Allen, and their six colonels are Army officers, and that their captains and lieutenants are men who served in the Regular or Volunteer forces of the United States. We may assume, therefore, that the conduct of the Constabulary in Samar was correct in every particular, that it was animated by devotion to the interests of peace and order, and that it was designed to further the welfare of the native population as a whole. It was met by the organized outlaws, however, with an act of treachery as base as any in the long list of other Filipino infamies that attended the Philippine campaign, but it has been followed by the adoption of measures designed to remove the possibility of a repetition of the outrage. The execution of those measures will doubtless be quite as distasteful to the detractors of the Army as was the conduct of the American troops at Mt. Dajo, and consequently we shall doubtless soon be told that the Constabulary who fought at Magtaon acted with undue severity and were guilty of wanton cruelty. On the other hand, the broad-minded American public will agree, in spite of slander and misrepresentation by "anti-imperialists" and others, that the affair in Samar, like that in Jolo, was conducted in a manner entirely creditable to American arms, that it was in accord with the usages of civilized warfare, and that its results are a real gain for the cause of civilization and peace.

Discussing the needs of the Coast Artillery, a writer in the Journal of the United States Artillery, who signs himself "Coast Artillerist," takes exception to certain statements in Lieut. Col. James S. Pettit's recent essay on the "Army as Affected by Democracy," and strongly resents what he calls Colonel Pettit's "unsympathetic fling at the Coast Artillery." "Coast Artillerist" also quotes in full an article on the question of transferring the control of the Coast Artillery to the Navy, which appeared in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of December 23, 1905, and comments as follows: "The author of this article is not known to the writer, but he does know that it voices a quite general and growing feeling in the Coast Artillery. Having a knowledge of what the interests of the United States in the matter of coast defense demand, and realizing an apparent impossibility of obtaining an adequate defense and proper organization under the administration of the War Department because of the lack of the other arms and departments, a sense of duty to the interests of the United States rising above all other considerations suggests a transfer of the administration of the Coast Artillery to the Navy Department. In such a transfer Coast Artillerymen see an escape from the lukewarmness that now controls in matters pertaining to coast defense; they see a severance of a union with forces with which they have little or no active connection in time of war, and, at the same time, they note that such a severance would establish closer relations with a body with which they are, of necessity, intimately and co-ordinately associated in war in defending the coast line; they see, particularly, the possibility of an independence of functions and control that would enable the coast defenders to determine matters pertaining to fortification, armament and supplies, in connection with which now they have no adequate voice or power to act, and which now involves often the very great difficulty of getting three separate construction and supply departments into synchronous and harmonious action before material can be installed and made serviceable for the Coast Artillery. There ought to be no opposition from the Army to this transfer. It will reduce the appropriations for the Army by several millions, and thereby have a tendency to make Congress consider the annual Army estimates in a kindlier spirit."

At irregular intervals during the last ten years various newspapers have been asked to explain whether there is any truth in the statement that the deserters from the Union armies in the Civil War included a larger proportion of men of Irish birth or Irish extraction than of any other race, and inasmuch as this question has finally been propounded to the military authorities, the Military Secretary of the Army, Major General Frederick C. Ainsworth, U.S.A., has prepared the following interesting reply: "The actual number of desertions from the United States Army during the late Civil War is unknown, but it has been estimated by this office, from the best data obtainable, that the number of actual deserters at large at the close of the war (making due allowance for those incorrectly reported as deserters) was 117,247. Many charges of desertion have been removed by the War Department on the ground of manifest error in the record, and under the Acts of July 5, 1884, May 17, 1886, and March 2, 1889, and the acts amendatory thereof. No record has been kept showing the number of cases in which the charge of desertion has been removed by the War Department, and it would be impossible to determine that number, even approximately, without examining the records of the department from the war period to the present time, and this, of course, is impracticable with the limited clerical force available. The whole number of soldiers of any given nativity in the Service during the War of the Rebellion is not known,

and it is impossible from any data yet prepared to make even an approximately correct statement of the number or percentage of deserters of any given nativity. When it is understood that the War Department is the sole custodian of the records of the armies in service during the late war and that it has never made a statement or estimate of the number of deserters of any particular nativity during the war, it will be seen that published statements showing the number or per cent. of deserters by nativity are entitled to no credence whatever."

Naturally enough, the project of a battleship of 20,000 tons or more for the United States Navy finds an enthusiastic supporter in former Engineer-in-Chief George W. Melville. As a matter of fact, he favored ships of 18,000 or 20,000 tons six or eight years ago, while serving as a member of the Board of Construction, and has been a steadfast advocate of vessels of larger displacement. "Being heartily in favor of ships of the greatest tonnage," he says, in an interview published in the Philadelphia Public Ledger, "and having been a constant student of the problem, I have no reason for changing my opinion, but, on the contrary, am more confirmed in my belief that the larger the ship the greater will be the protection, the heavier the armament, the greater the speed. And the greater number of ships of this kind will prevail. In regard to the proposed battleship, a ship to have a speed of twenty knots, and a radius of action not less than 10,000 miles, could not be constructed on a displacement of less than 20,000 tons, and a ship of this description to be in the line of battle, to give and take blows, with speed enough to maneuver or outmaneuver, would be necessary in order to get what we now call a speed gauge instead of the old weather gauge of sailing ships. England and the United States are not alone in the matter of increased tonnage, and it is my belief that France, Germany and Russia will follow in our footsteps."

The New York World of April 2 published a sensational story which, with due regard for its manifest absurdity, should have been published on April 1. It is to the effect that wealthy merchants in New York, London and Paris are organizing to provoke a revolution in Venezuela whereby that country will be thrown open to commerce, and President Castro, the stormy petrel of South American politics, deposed and driven into exile. This ambitious enterprise, the World informs us, will require an expenditure of \$5,000,000 and the services of 15,000 troops, all of which are or soon will be ready. As we understand the matter, this tremendous scheme involves an invasion of an American republic by an armed expedition from Europe, with the United States standing by as a passive spectator! Our credulous contemporary even goes into details, as for example: "The expedition is to set out shortly from Europe, in three large steamships, which are already under contract. They are to carry about five thousand volunteers, with the following quantities of arms and ammunition: Eight thousand Mauser rifles of the latest pattern, 24,000 rounds of cartridges, 500,000 shells, eight rapid-fire guns, 8,000 army belts, 1,000 officers' swords, 1,000 officers' revolvers, 3,000 machetes and swords, together with other supplies."

Gen. Luke E. Wright, former Governor General of the Philippines and lately appointed American Ambassador to Japan, fully concurs in the common opinion that the work of the Army in the battle of Mt. Dajo, Island of Jolo, was not only blameless, but praiseworthy in the highest degree. "The Moros, particularly in Jolo," says General Wright, "have given both the civil and military authorities in the island no end of trouble. From their mountain fastnesses they have rushed down upon the natives along the coast, pillaging and killing. General Wood had exhausted every resource to induce them peacefully to surrender, and finally their murderous depredations had spread to such wholesale dimensions that there appeared to be only one course left open. That was the one taken." As for the situation in the Island of Samar, where Governor Curry and a force of constabulary were treacherously attacked by a band of Pulajane outlaws who violated a flag of truce, General Wright says: "Governor Curry is a man of unusual ability and daring. His work in Luzon, while he was Governor of that province, is especially commendable. What he accomplished with the belligerent natives is almost unbelievable."

The anti-imperialist organs are deriving great comfort from the vote of Senator Lodge for striking out from the Fortification bill all appropriations for fortifications in the Philippines. They profess to find in it proof that the supporters of the administration policy concerning the Philippines are getting ready to abandon the islands. As usual, these hopeful patriots are feeding upon the East wind. Senator Lodge objected to the proviso in the bill forbidding the expenditure of any fortification money at Subig Bay. This he regarded as the expression of an intention to spend it at Cavite, where he thought it would be wasted. As he could not get the objectionable proviso stricken out, he joined forces temporarily with those opposed to spending any money on the Philippines and agreed to withhold all money for fortifications in the Philippines. There was nothing said by Senator Lodge in the debate that indicated any change of opinion concerning the islands. The drowning catch at straws, but we did not suppose that dead men did.

Attorney General Moody this week decided, in response to an inquiry from the Navy Department, that a midshipman dismissed from the Naval Academy for misconduct cannot be reinstated by the Secretary of the Navy. Secretary Bonaparte recently called upon the Department of Justice for a decision as to whether or not he could reinstate at the Academy Midshipman Paul Bean of Texas, a member of the graduating class, who was recently dropped because he received more demerits than are allowed by the Regulations of the Academy. Attorney General Moody decided that Midshipman Bean could not be reinstated. He said in his decision as follows: "In accordance with this line of authorities (he had just quoted various decisions bearing on the subject), it was held by Attorney General Miller, in the opinion which I first cited, that the resignation of a naval cadet could not be recalled except by reappointment. On the same grounds I am constrained to hold that the power of the Secretary of the Navy to appoint and dismiss a midshipman does not embrace the authority to reinstate, and the opinion of Attorney General Moody is therefore reaffirmed and extended to the case of dismissal for misconduct." Navy Department officials are rather amused at this conclusion in view of the fact that when Attorney General Moody was Secretary of the Navy he personally reinstated a midshipman who had been dropped from the Naval Academy because of misconduct. The decision of Attorney General Moody, however, will give to the Corps of Civil Engineers an excellent man, for Secretary Bonaparte has decided to appoint former Midshipman Paul Jones Bean an assistant civil engineer in the Navy. He will be sent to a technical school and given a two years' course at Government expense.

Gen. Henry T. Allen, Chief of Philippine Constabulary (captain, 6th U.S. Cav.), who for the past six years has been Chief of Constabulary in the Philippine Islands, gave an interesting lecture to the people of Lexington, Ky., on March 23, on the conditions and requirements of our Philippine possessions and other things of general interest to the people. The General also spoke, on March 20, in Cincinnati, Ohio, before the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, at the Queen City Club. In the course of his remarks, he said that the implantation of American Government in the Philippines is making good headway, but not without its occasional retrogression. The visit of the Taft party, bringing with it the teaching of "evolution rather than revolution," as the plan for the shaping of the future destiny of the islands, has had a wonderful effect, and could it have been despatched earlier might have saved America much wealth and blood. The Filipinos, he says, are a Malay people, and it must be realized that they are not entirely susceptible to the form of government we have in America. They appear to develop along their natural lines and in the manner of the Malay, and not of the Anglo-Saxon. They have responded to the educational advantages more readily than was expected, and General Allen states that there are now 350,000 children being educated at Government expense.

While political conditions in Santo Domingo are probably not as satisfactory as could be desired, the current report that another revolution is forming to overthrow the present government of the island republic is hardly credible. The report published in the daily newspapers a few days ago to the effect that a ship had sailed from New York with 500,000 Mauser cartridges consigned to the revolutionary leaders in Santo Domingo was evidently written in ignorance of the fact that five of the six ships of the Sixth Division of the Atlantic Fleet of the United States Navy are now stationed in Dominican waters partly in order to prevent the landing of war materials. It is intimated that the Navy Department is aware that efforts have recently been made to obtain arms and ammunition in the United States for the Dominican revolutionists, but with the strict guard maintained by American warships at all the principal seaports of Santo Domingo it is almost impossible that such materials should have been landed, even assuming that they were shipped. The work of protecting the Dominican ports against the entry of military supplies for the enemies of the Government is a monotonous and thankless one for the officers and crews of the American ships engaged in it, but is undoubtedly being faithfully performed, and as long as they are on duty there will be little chance for the success of any filibustering expedition in those waters.

The test case involving the right of the Pay Corps of the Navy to mounted pay was argued by the Messrs. King on Thursday, March 29, in the Court of Claims, immediately following the handing down by that court of decisions on March 26 in favor of certain officers of the Medical Corps who had claimed mounted pay. The officers of the Pay Corps have been paying themselves mounted pay and are much interested in securing a final decision since the auditor is suspending all items of mounted pay in their accounts to await this judicial decision. When the comptroller decided that the Pay Corps was not entitled to mounted pay, the auditor secured the consent of the Secretary of the Treasury to refer the case of Paymaster Thomas D. Harris to the Court of Claims for adjudication. This suspended the operation of the comptroller's decision. Paymaster Stevens's case, in which the comptroller's decision was made, was finally pressed as a test case before the court in preference to that of Paymaster Harris, as it involved the right of pay officers to mounted pay in all three

ranks of the naval Pay Corps, in which there is a difference between mounted and unmounted pay. That of Paymaster Harris involved no such question as to the pay of full lieutenant, corresponding to a captain in the Army, the only rank in which there is an equivalent in the Army Pay Corps.

Brig. Gen. W. S. McCaskey, U.S.A., commanding the Department of Colorado, in announcing to his command that the regular season for small-arms practice in this department for 1906 will comprise the months of May, June and July, with a month for supplementary practice, preferably September or October, says: "The interest taken by the troops in this important duty has produced gratifying results, showing progressive improvement in the figure of merit each succeeding season. It is earnestly hoped this interest, combined with the patient and careful instruction imparted by the officers, may continue to be manifested during the coming season under the new and more trying conditions required by G.O. 44, c.s., W. D., in the prosecution of target practice. In connection with the annual reports of small-arms practice rendered for 1905, attention is called to the numerous errors found in them, necessitating their return for correction one to five times, causing much clerical labor and producing a mass of correspondence and record that should be avoided. All organization commanders, charged with the preparation of these reports, must assure themselves by greater care in the calculations that their reports are accurate and correct, and show that the requirements of Small-Arms Firing Regulations and decisions thereon are understood and observed."

It is a curious circumstance, as disclosed in a circular recently issued by the British Admiralty, that the enlisted force of the British navy includes a large proportion of men who cannot swim. This is explained by the fact that, while boys on the training ships are taught to swim, a large number of men have joined the navy in recent years without passing through the training ships, among them being very many without any knowledge of swimming. The Admiralty consider this state of things so serious that orders have been given prescribing compulsory instruction in swimming for all enlisted men not already proficient and providing that half an hour daily shall be devoted to such exercise whenever the temperature of the water permits. The order stipulates that proficiency requires that a man shall be able to swim at least 100 yards with his clothes on and that the swimming must be done from the ship or from boats provided for that purpose. It is also specified that bathing in the sea should not be undertaken when the temperature of the water is below 53 degrees and that men under instruction should not be allowed to remain in the water for more than ten minutes at a time.

Major Gen. George W. Davis, U.S.A., was before the Senate Committee on Inter-oceanic Canals on March 31 and, in the course of his examination, reminded that body of certain relations between an Army officer and the President of the United States which members of Congress sometimes fail to appreciate. Senator Morgan read the President's letter of April 1, 1905, calling for the resignation of all members of the Panama Canal Commission, and asked General Davis whether, in his opinion, any act of any commissioner had retarded work on the canal. General Davis was disinclined to answer the question and, upon being urged to do so, he finally replied: "I might say that my opinion would not be conclusive, and I would not presume to question the right of the President to take the course he did. I think such authority is necessary to the Chief Magistrate of the Nation. It would be the height of impropriety to express approval or disapproval of the President, who is my superior officer. When he wrote he had means of knowledge that I had not, and I do not know what was in his mind."

Capt. Tyree R. Rivers, 4th U.S. Cav., who took a gallant part and was wounded in the recent battle between American troops and Moro fanatics in the Island of Jolo, Philippines Division, is the subject of an interesting sketch in Leslie's Weekly, which says in part: "Captain Rivers is one of the most gallant and popular officers in the Army. He comes of a long line of Southern ancestors, who were distinguished in the Confederate and Revolutionary wars. He was born in Mississippi, but was appointed to West Point from Tennessee. He and his wife, who was Miss Fenlon, of Kansas City, are well-known leaders not only in Washington society, but in Army society circles throughout the country. Captain Rivers is a veteran of more than one war, having 'chased' Indians on the plains, and later serving with distinction in the Cuban campaign, being wounded at the battle of San Juan. It is doubtful if he ever won a harder fought victory than the capture of Mount Dajo, which is a lava cone 2,100 feet high, with a crater at its summit."

Lieut. Luke McNamee, U.S.N., who is serving temporarily as Governor of the Island of Guam, has notified the naval authorities that gangra, a repulsive and highly contagious tropical disease, has become so prevalent among the islanders that an isolation hospital for the treatment of the disorder is urgently needed, and the Surgeon General of the Navy has recommended that one be established. Gangra is an eruptive disease, and its peculiarity is that it slowly destroys the upper part of the victim's face. Its origin is obscure, but it is one of what are known as filth diseases, and its appearance in

Guam is probably due to the deplorable sanitary conditions in that island. Naval surgeons have investigated the disease in parts of South America and the West Indies, and their reports indicate that there can be little doubt that it is a distinct malady, and one which does not yield to the treatment given tuberculosis, leprosy and other diseases common in tropical countries. Cases of gangra have been treated in New York which are believed to have come from Brazil and Panama.

Capt. Edward Anderson, 7th U.S. Cav., to whose article in the Review of Reviews on Army desertion and Army pay we have already alluded, holds that while there is no difficulty in obtaining and keeping excellent men to fill places on the non-commissioned staff, it is not so easy to find and retain the right sort of men for company non-commissioned officers. "Certainly," he adds, "few men are more important to the efficiency of the Army than the first sergeants. Their duties are arduous, their responsibilities are great, and their actions most influential upon discipline. At present, many of them do not re-enlist, but seek to better their condition elsewhere. This should not be. The inducement should by all means be made to retain them where they are by proper pay and emoluments. The same may be said in a lesser degree of other company non-commissioned officers. The pay should be such that it will be to their interest to re-enlist."

The Rochester, N.Y., Chronicle says: "The attitude of Congress towards the Navy reminds the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of the Vermont farmer, who gave his son three cents with which to celebrate the Fourth of July, telling him to spend one cent for fireworks, one cent for candy, and not to make a beast of himself with the rest. The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is to be congratulated on the aptness of the allusion. The Democrat and Chronicle feels exactly the same way. The Navy is the property of the people, and it is entirely proper that it should be regulated by Congressmen who are, in theory at any rate, the representatives of the people. But it is to be regretted that there are so many Congressmen who don't know a battleship from a hole in the ground, and think that the Navy, being merely a sort of national ornament, maintained merely for looks, might as well be 'imitation' as 'real'."

Col. James Regan, 9th U.S. Inf., under date of Cuartel de Espana, Manila, P.I., March 1, 1906, announces the following relative to the model department of men under his command: "The following extract from the report of the post chaplain, Andrew C. Murphy, chaplain, 7th Cavalry, is published for the information of all concerned. * * * No better commentary can be made under this heading than a statement made by some of the business men of the city of Manila, that the conduct of the soldiers of the United States Army at the present time is gentlemanly and beyond reproach. * * * The commanding officer hopes that the men of this command, forming a considerable portion of the enlisted men in Manila, will by their conduct always do their part in maintaining this reputation for good conduct." Cuartel de Espana, Manila, is garrisoned by headquarters, band and 2d Battalion, 9th Infantry.

The Chief of Staff of the Army has decided that about thirty-six officers and men will be assembled at Fort Niagara, N.Y., early in June of this year, for the purpose of selecting a team to represent the Infantry in the National Match. In this connection Major General Wade, commanding the Atlantic Division, has directed the C.O., Fort Niagara, to give the officer in charge of the detachment referred to above every assistance possible to facilitate the work connected with the selection of the team, and will furnish this officer with such supplies, range equipment and range parties as he may request, for the successful execution of his orders.

A party of 118 military prisoners, handcuffed two by two, left Governors Island, March 31, for Fort Leavenworth, Kan., in charge of Lieut. V. L. Elmore, 5th U.S. Inf., with a guard of forty-one men. The prisoners were for the most part deserters, though some were convicted of petty larceny, fraudulent enlistment and assault and battery. The largest number from any one fort, ninety-five, come from Fort Jay, while the remaining twenty-three men come from nine other Eastern forts. Hereafter all men serving a term of more than one year are to be taken to Fort Leavenworth; 280 whose terms are under that limit are still on Governors Island.

Those who may be temporarily sojourning in the District of Columbia, or residing there permanently, if they object to incineration, must be careful when within the District not to die of small pox, Asiatic cholera, typhus fever, the plague, leprosy, glanders, scarlet fever, diphtheria, or epidemic cerebro spinal meningitis. Congress has passed a bill providing for the establishment at Washington of a crematory to provide for the incineration of the bodies of persons dying of any of the above diseases, which are to be disposed of at the public expense.

An Army sergeant in a letter to the Houston, Texas, Chronicle reports that you can get the best of lager beer anywhere in prohibition Kansas by asking at a drug store for "hop," provided the "cut of your jib" does not excite suspicions of your good faith.

SELECTION IN THE NAVY.

Among the contents of the March number of the Proceedings of the Naval Institute is the Prize Essay on "Promotion By Selection," by Comdr. Hawley O. Rittenhouse, U.S.N., who takes as his motto: "Look before you leap." Commander Rittenhouse is opposed to promotion by selection on general principles and holds that it would be desirable only to meet certain conditions, which he describes as follows: 1st. Selection is desirable in order to obtain and keep younger officers in the grade of commander and above. 2d. It is desirable as supplying reward to deserving officers. 3d. It is desirable in order that those having the higher professional qualifications may occupy the places involving the greater responsibilities. 4th. It is desirable because it would stimulate energy throughout the Service and thereby promote efficiency. "Any occasion," says Commander Rittenhouse, "when promotion by selection is seriously advanced for adoption must be regarded as a critical one. Its advocates, though perhaps weak in numbers, are persistent in purpose, and, like all reformers who are stirred by strong motives, manifest far greater energy than do their opponents."

Lieut. Comdr. William S. Sims, U.S.N., has prepared a paper in reply to that of Commander Rittenhouse, for which, however, it was impossible to make room in the Proceedings. It presents the case from the selectionist standpoint so forcibly, however, and is an addition of such interest to the discussion of the whole question that we gladly make room for its most important features in these columns. The question of promotion by selection as applied to the Army may be said to have been definitely settled in the negative by the broad discussion instituted among officers of the Service by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, an overwhelming majority of some 2,000 officers who took part in it having declared flatly against the principle of selection, as stated by Secretary Taft in a hearing before a committee of Congress and reported on another page. The question is evidently one of increasing interest in the Navy, and to officers who read Commander Rittenhouse's paper in the Proceedings, what Lieutenant Commander Sims has to say on the other side is well worth reading. It follows:

Referring to the statement of facts and inferences contained in the prize essay on Promotion by Selection, in the U.S. Naval Institute for March, 1906, and assuming these facts and inferences to be correct, I consider it almost needless to state that I am in entire accord with the essayist in his opposition to all of the systems of selection that are referred to in his paper, either directly or by inference. In fact, I believe it will be found that all naval "selectionists" without exception would be as much opposed as he is to all schemes that would work out in the manner indicated.

Surely, a long, detailed and elementary explanation is not necessary to convince any naval officer that we should not subject ourselves to "the destructive effect of favoritism and injustice upon the morals of any human organization"; if, as assumed, "there is no possible way to eliminate these influences from the machinery of any selecting agency."

Assuming the above conditions to be inevitable, all naval officers will also agree that we cannot "hope to fare better by setting up selecting boards within our own membership," provided they have the sole power to make selections; because, undoubtedly, "we would still have to contend with the strong forces of personal and Service friendships, and family ties." As a matter of course, this "would engender a spirit of subservience, and breed parasites and trucklers, instead of developing manly independence of action and opinion," and the unfortunate board itself would necessarily "become the target of insidious approach, if not of direct assault, from without; and the action of individual members would be constrained by regard for their own future."

If any person really believes that, no matter how democratic and fair the method, and notwithstanding all feasible safeguards, "promotion by selection enables the appointing authority to practically accomplish, under the cover of virtue, what it very probably would decline to do openly"; that is to say, enables the appointing authority (naval officers) virtually to commit a peculiarly repulsive crime against both patriotism and common fairness, then it is the duty of that person to oppose such a system by every means in his power—and the Service would undoubtedly applaud his efforts.

It is, however, much to be regretted that the prize essayist did not show by argument or by a statement of facts, not only that the schemes of selection that he discusses are the only possible ones, but also that there can be no practicable scheme that would avoid all of the evils that he recites. For example, it would have been at least interesting, and possibly enlightening, if he had reviewed the methods of promotion by merit that are in operation in foreign navies, and also if he had shown that none of these bear any real resemblance in their practical operation to the peculiarly defective ones to which he has confined his remarks; and that they operate with such manifest benefit to efficiency that there is no question whatever of returning to promotion by seniority throughout all grades.

Other moderately interesting features of some systems of promotion might also have been mentioned with advantage; for example, that in some navies selection takes place from the lower grades only; that promotions in command grades are by seniority (though these officers are of course selected for commands, and those not so selected within a certain time are "automatically" eliminated by retirement, without formal condemnation by a board); that the selections can be made only from those officers who are nominated as candidates by the commanders with whom they have served; and that favoritism and family, social, Service, and political influence are necessarily eliminated by reason of the large number of officers whose sworn statements are submitted as to the professional ability of the candidates.

It would also have added mildly to the interest of the essay, and I believe, very greatly to its value, if the author had not contented himself with quoting from the press only those extracts which oppose the peculiar system of promotion that is subject to the evils of favoritism he points out; but had also quoted, from the same publications, other methods of promotion therein proposed by various writers.

Other equally democratic methods were published else-

where—all so devised as to eliminate the evil influences in question—but there is no indication whatever in the prize essay that any such methods have ever been proposed. There is not even an intimation that selection is in successful operation in the navy of the French Republic (though it is stated that selection is "ill adapted to republics"), and that the French board of final selection is strictly limited in its choice to the list of candidates specially recommended by the Service itself, thus of course eliminating all possibility of political interference.

It will be seen, therefore, that the prize essay is not an essay on the general subject of promotion by selection, because it contains no reference to the methods now in successful operation, both in monarchy and republic, and no discussion, or even incidental mention, of the most rational and democratic methods proposed.

This being the case, it seems to me that it would not be profitable to discuss further the essay itself, in its present incomplete form, were it not for the fact that it is assumed by the author that even an ideally just and practicable scheme of advancing the ablest men is not only quite unnecessary, but would actually be detrimental to efficiency, as compared with promotion by seniority; and, particularly, because it is expressly denied that the incentive of personal interest would tend to greater efficiency in the performance of duty throughout the Service.

As these assumptions and denials are based upon a view of human incentives as they undoubtedly should be, but not as I believe their practical workings always have been, are now, and probably always will be, I think that it would be well to examine some of the essayist's statements, inferences and conclusions with a view to supplying material that may possibly be of use in writing a comprehensive essay on promotion by selection—which I do not propose to do here, but which I hope some more competent person will do in the near future.

Almost universally, officers agree that selection is "all right in theory," but they are naturally afraid of a centralized method that would permit the use of influence—and so are we all of us. Do not let us, however, abandon the discussion until it has been shown that a perfectly practicable and just method cannot be devised, and until it has been shown that such a system would not improve the efficiency of the Service; and in attempting to do this we must, of course, show that the British and other navies would be benefited by substituting promotion by seniority for their present system of promotion by selection.

But in any case, in order that the discussion may be profitable and, above all, in order that we may avoid arriving at a dangerously false conclusion as to the fundamental principles, it must necessarily be based upon a correct estimate of the practical influence that our present moral qualities actually exert upon our military efficiency—the term "military efficiency" being understood to exclude all degrees of "efficiency" short of that required to win battles—since any less efficiency must result in defeat. Either the unstimulated moral qualities are sufficient to insure this efficiency or else they are not.

This question, concerning as it does the necessarily fundamental principles of all of our training, is of such vital importance that all other related questions are insignificant; or rather it would be fruitless to discuss the methods of the training required to win until we first decide as to the human motives upon which they are to be based—the motives to which we must make our appeal.

I will therefore confine my remarks principally to a discussion of this question, and I will be satisfied if I am able to show where the truth lies. Others will, I hope, discuss the subordinate questions of detail that have been raised, and correct what I believe to be the numerous errors of both direct and implied statements and inferences contained in the essay.

1. In our preparations for war in time of peace, can we depend, for the efficiency that wins, upon the average practical working of the patriotic sense of duty of the members of any large organization?

2. Or, in order to succeed in battle, must we also appeal to personal ambition by offering in time of peace certain distinctions and rewards for ability and energy?

The essayist so firmly believes that the average sense of duty will insure efficiency, that he stakes his whole case upon it: "In the naval service the one object of effort to which all are urged by precept and example is the performance of duty. It is the watchword of our Service. It is the pillar of cloud by day and of fire by night. It is an end so worthy and satisfactory in itself that it needs no tinsel tag. Shall we displace the pure motive of duty by the baser motive of reward as an inspiration for our young officers? Poets and philosophers who study fundamental causes reach conclusions that are verified by our observation, and experience, and all unite in attributing success in arms, as in any other supreme endeavor, to the integrity of character and to the pure motives that are covered by the outward armor and material weapons."

Of course, no one will deny that character is an attribute that is absolutely indispensable to military efficiency, for unless this is developed to a high degree we can accomplish nothing; but that is not the question. The vitally important question is whether or not the unstimulated sense of duty will actually produce even a fairly high average of military efficiency—the kind of efficiency which must necessarily go down in battle before the highest possible military efficiency. If it will not do so, then, much as we may regret the necessity, we have no recourse but to leave the poets and philosophers to their reflections, and to meet the truth squarely and honestly by adopting those measures which will insure this highest possible efficiency in battle. This is the gist of the whole subject, for upon a true estimate of the actual practical working of the present moral forces and incentives that make for efficiency, must necessarily depend our success or our failure.

While I am aware of the extreme unpopularity even of expressions of doubt as to the efficacy of the sense of duty in attaining the highest results, still I feel impelled not only to challenge the statements of the essayist, but to show, by certain well known examples, the practically total failure of the duty-theory even in cases where the integrity of an entire naval force was manifestly at stake.

Here is a simple example: All can readily understand that the ultimate object of the great sums of money spent for a naval force is that, when the occasion arises, we may be able to land certain pointed pieces of metal against the hulls of the enemy, at a more rapid rate than he can land similar projectiles against the hulls of our vessels; that "the only shots that count are the shots that hit."

This is so very apparent that it cannot be claimed that it has ever been misunderstood in any navy. It is such a self-evident truth that all naval officers must have realized at all times that they had no more important duty to perform than the conscientious training of the personnel in rapid hitting. Therefore the importance

of this duty was such that, above all others, it should have called forth the best results which patriotism and the sense of duty were capable of producing.

Did it do so? It did not. The evidence in support of this is complete. Naval officers may speak of these things now, because the unpleasant story belongs to the past. Here is an illustration from the British navy—it is so much more agreeable to criticize the defects of others rather than our own. We have it on competent authority that, a certain number of years ago, British target practice was of a purely perfunctory nature; that pressure had to be brought to bear to get target practice carried out at all; that when it was held it was all over in thirty or forty minutes; and it is also well known that some ships steamed out to sea and dumped the ammunition allowance overboard so as not to soil the paintwork and decks by firing it.

I do not know that any of our ships ever actually disposed of their allowance in the same manner, but I do not think that a single experienced officer of our Service will claim that our ammunition was formerly expended to much better purpose, nor will any officer claim that our former target practices were an inspiring exhibition of patriotism and the earnest and conscientious performance of duty.

Of course, it may be claimed that the reason for our former inefficiency was that we were suffering from ignorance. This is true; but it was a quality of ignorance that was entirely inexcusable—an ignorance which could not for a moment have withstood the application of disciplinary measures of either reward or punishment. There was an incentive lacking.

But in case it may still be claimed that the incentives of patriotism and the sense of duty were doing as much as could be expected of them under the circumstances, considering "the depth of the ignorance into which we had fallen concerning our weapons and their proper use" (as one of our captains accurately expressed it), let me recall an incident that doubtless most officers have forgotten, though it should have fired the last drop of their blood—if the essayist is correct in his estimate of the force of the unstimulated sense of duty in time of peace—when alone we can prepare for war.

Long before the revival of shooting by Captain (now Rear Admiral Sir) Percy Scott, R.N., certain evidence of our inefficiency attracted the attention of a civilian naval official, and the result was a publication on the subject that was sent out of the Service. These matters are of course no longer confidential. I do not know who prepared that book, but I should like to know the man and congratulate him, for it was a splendid and inspiring piece of work. It pointed out very plainly that our inferiority was crushing; it indicated methods of training that were sound in principle; it invited attention to the vital importance of being able to use our guns efficiently; it stated again the time-honored and self-evident truth that "gun fire is the object and essence of the whole expenditure for ship and personnel"; and finally, it made a direct appeal to the officers of the Service, saying: "It will only be from neglect if we should in the hour of crucial trial find ourselves inferior to any of the naval powers which are now devoting so much attention to the perfection of their crews in gun fire. We have but to devote an earnest, steady attention to the subject and our superiority will be assured. * * * the subject of gun fire and target practice is of paramount importance, and should receive the close personal attention of officers of the line."

Here, therefore, was a perfectly fair occasion for testing the actual practical working of the moral forces in question—all officers sternly reminded of our dangerous inferiority, by a direct appeal for a reform without which defeat was practically certain; in fact, inevitable, if we should be pitted against any of the nations the records of whose naval shooting was given in this publication.

Did this appeal succeed? It did not. Did it improve our marksmanship? It did not. Did officers become familiar with the contents of this book? They did not. The sense of duty seems not to have been in good working order, though of course it was as strong then as it is now. Apparently, "the highest welfare of the Service" did not supply sufficient incentive to produce the effort necessary to achieve efficiency, or even to make any improvement.

This is within the knowledge of all officers who witnessed the target practices conducted after the solemn appeal above indicated, and before the inauguration of the competitive system of gunnery training in the Navy. These former practices were in no sense superior to the former British practices. All officers of thirty years of age and over can recall such remarks as:

"Why don't you fire that forward gun? I don't care a d—n, fire it anyway! We can't stay here all day!"

I witnessed a practice during which an officer of a heavy turret was obliged to expend the remainder of his ammunition allowance after he had reported that the telescopes were so clouded that the pointer could not see through them at all. He fired the remaining shots himself by sighting over a ring-bolt on the roof of the turret. Of course, no hits were made, but the paramount object of that practice was accomplished by getting the ship into port the same evening. This was two or three years after the publication of the appeal to "the pillar of cloud by day and of fire by night"—without the addition of any "tinsel tag."

While, heretofore, the strongest imaginable appeal "to the pure motives that are covered by the outward armor and material weapons" failed utterly to produce any effect, the simple application of the "artificial stimulant" of fair competition, and the consequent certainty of personal distinction for efficient work, that is, the "incorporal policeman" of personal interest, produced such a great improvement in rapid hitting that this at least places the burden of proof on the duty theorists. While a standard rapidity of 320 seconds between shots (that would not have hit even a pillar of cloud by day or of hot air by night) was quite sufficient to satisfy, throughout many long years, all the requirements of duty, as understood by the essayist and the poets and philosophers, the application of a gentle personal interest produced results that are not yet regarded as nearly satisfactory, though the improvement in rapidity of hitting has been from 1,000 per cent. to 3,000 per cent., according to the caliber and type of gun.

The personal interest thus incited did not "displace the pure motive of duty by the baser motive of reward"—it simply "energized" the pure motive of duty and thereby changed it from a theoretical to a vital force.

By all means let us neglect nothing that will inspire our personnel with the most intense possible spirit of patriotic devotion to duty; let us keep constantly before their eyes the inspiring examples of the past; let us continuously impress upon them that success in battle must necessarily depend upon the thoroughness of preparation in time of peace—the faithfulness with which daily duties are performed.

But, having done this, let us, as practical military men, and with a full realization of the gravity of our

responsibility, remember that at best human nature is weak; that continuous daily effort is difficult; that many men who will cheerfully undergo great hardships and brave imminent danger in time of war, will be careless and negligent in the performance of their daily tasks in time of peace.

Let us, therefore, examine, with the utmost impartiality, the known, actual, practical results that are achieved in time of peace by an appeal to patriotic motives alone, and compare these results with those achieved under the ever-present impulse of personal ambition—not with the object of deciding which one we will depend upon exclusively for the efficiency of our preparation for war, but solely with the object of deciding whether we should discard the latter as unworthy and unnecessary, as claimed by the essayist, and rely wholly upon the former; or whether we must appeal to both the sense of duty and personal interest in order to reach, by training in time of peace, a degree of military efficiency that will insure superiority over or at least equality with, a nominally equal force of any enemy.

If the present "artificially stimulated" condition of gunnery training is not of "a satisfactory and desirable kind," if it promotes "more showy performance, more subversive, more eye-service, more gallery play," then it should be abolished. If, on the contrary, this artificial condition produces uniformly rapid hitting at long range practice, under the same conditions of control that would be used in battle, I am, with all possible deference to the "poets and philosophers who study fundamental causes," somewhat inclined to the opinion that, for the present at least, we had better continue the incorporal policeman on his beat.

Is the Department mistaken in deliberately appealing to the personal interest of officers and men by making personal distinction possible through fair competition and by suitable reward? Are these "external and artificial devices that will be worse than useless?" Will they "further weaken and degrade?"

Here is an example of enthusiasm which will be inspiring to those who understand why the efficiency that wins battles cannot be achieved without enlisting personal interest:

In a recent letter the commanding officer of the U.S.S. Raleigh, after describing the ceremonies connected with the unveiling of the Trophy for Excellence in Naval Gunnery, says:

"All the events of the day, connected with the presentation ceremonies, helped to carry out the spirit of the Department's order and to inspire in the officers and crew a high sense of pride in their ship and in their achievements, and to impress upon them that their success in gunnery was fully appreciated by the Department and the naval service. The whole performance appeared to have an excellent effect as conducive to a high spirit of esprit de corps and friendly rivalry amongst ships of the Navy."

Note the contrast between this and the spirit of unstimulated enthusiasm that must have existed on the ship that expended her turret ammunition by sighting over a ring-bolt on the turret roof! In one case there was personal interest in the distinctions to be won by gun crews, gun captains, gun pointers, division officers, ordnance officer, commanding officer and commander-in-chief, and in the other case there was no such personal incentive—though the theoretical pillar of cloud by day and of fire by night was there all the time!

Have the President and the Department made a mistake in inciting personal interest? Is this a tinsel tag? Can these measures justly be classed as "the baser motive of reward as an inspiration?"

Is the motive a "base" one that induces an officer to enter into loyal and friendly rivalry for a reward that is competed for with the approval of all competitors? and will not all of the officers and men thus competing render better service, develop greater military skill and thus reach a higher efficiency in preparation for war than when firing guns by sighting over ring bolts?

Of course, it needs no argument to convince us that rewards must be so just that they will be loyally accepted. The present enthusiasm for the highest skill in gunnery would at once abate if it were believed that the scores were "cooked" in accordance with political, family, social and other influences. Similarly, promotion for merit in the British navy would immediately lose its stimulating effect if the great majority of promotions were not believed to be just, and therefore for the best interests of the service.

No one will deny that "the ideal of military and naval duty should be so exalted and rigid as to need no support from them (rewards)." Of course it should, but, unfortunately, all experience shows that it is not. We know, of course, that in time of war, patriotism and a sense of duty will frequently overcome the sense of self-preservation and make men face almost certain death in leading a forlorn hope; but we also know, only too well, that these same moral forces will not make these same men, when unstimulated by personal interest, carry out the daily grind of training in time of peace in such a manner as to reach the highest military efficiency; hence, the practically universal application of a system of rewards and punishments.

If the sense of duty worked in practice as assumed by the essayist, we would not have thousands of court-martial offenses and minor offenses to punish, principally for neglect of duty of various kinds—except in connection with gunnery training, where personal interest renders coercive measures unnecessary.

I conclude, therefore, that if we do not accord both officers and men every possible personal incentive to train for the expert skill which alone can win in the game of war, we must expect defeat in battle against a materially equal force that is so trained. And if this is true, then it is manifest that wisely regulated personal incentive should be applied, in addition to the patriotic sense of duty, as one of the foundation stones of all features of our military training. It may be a bit "base" in comparison with the pure motives which we all admit should actuate us exclusively; but, working with the material that we have (the human nature of 1906), it is up to us to do our very best to prepare to win battles, and if we neglect to utilize the powerful incentive of laudable ambition we must accept the responsibility for the consequences.

It will be noted that throughout his paper, the essayist makes very effective use of two distinct and opposite kinds of patriotism, one being the weak and easily corrupted kind that he attributes to selectionists, and the other being the pure, stern, unflinching variety that actuates the anti-selectionists; and by the use of these widely different degrees of moral impulse, he of course readily proves that we may rely in all confidence upon the sense of duty to counteract all the evils of promotion by seniority, and also that we cannot rely upon it at all when it is a question of promotion by selection.

This is such a common, and withal natural, error of those who are prone to make use of heroics in argument, that I am quite sure that it is entirely unconscious, particularly as I have repeatedly noted the same peculiarity

in "conversing" with those who do not believe that selection is practicable among mere mortals—because (1) "you are all so hopelessly bad that there would be a wild, disorganizing, self-seeking scramble to influence a weak and easily corrupted board of officers to do 'under the cover of virtue, what it very probably would decline to do openly,'" and (2) "because there is no need of selection anyway, since we are so good that all will do their full duty while 'a board of officers of high character, of patriotism, of courage' will ruthlessly weed out the 'culpably inefficient.'"

Of course the average effect of the patriotic sense of duty is the same in its influence upon selectionists and anti-selectionists, as I am sure the essayist will (upon reflection) readily admit, though of course we may differ as to its practical working intensity; but, starting with his own estimate of its intensity, and applying it equally to those officers who favor and to those who oppose selection, I would respectfully invite the essayist dispassionately to apply this uniform average effect to the arguments that he has advanced, state his syllogisms clearly, and then publish the conclusions that he arrives at.

But, it will be asked, what has this to do with promotion by merit? Why should promotion be used as an additional incentive, when we have succeeded so well in gunnery training without it? Do we need this added incentive?

The answers to these questions are as follows: The success of gunnery training is due almost exclusively to the fact that the results of the firing of pointers, gun crews, divisions and ships can be compared with each other with almost mathematical accuracy, and that consequently the distinctions and material rewards follow inevitably upon success. Success is a clear measure of the energy and ability displayed. There is no appreciable luck about it. Ensign "Bluffy" may upset a bucket of water and bruise his thumb, but it will avail him nothing unless his gun division makes a large number of holes in the target—unless he convinces his comrades, including the executive officer, that he has energy and military ability.

Shooting is eminently a game of skill, and, as in the case of all such games, the natural love of contest and the reward of success largely furnish the personal interest; and it is this incentive which leads the personnel to seek all possible means of increasing their efficiency, since their personal success depends wholly upon it. Officers study everything they can find on the subject of training, etc., they advise new methods, instruct and drill their men, who, in turn, being actuated by the same desire to succeed, are willing pupils and workers. The result is that information is kept up to date, brains are kept alert, and muscles hard, and great manual dexterity is acquired. In a word, the highest efficiency is attained by this "base" method—not only without displacing the pure motive of patriotism, but while actually stimulating it.

But, unfortunately, personal interest cannot be applied in the same way to the many other equally necessary branches of naval training. Therefore, these now lack the personal incentive without which, as all experience shows us, we cannot expect the most efficient results. Some of these branches are as vitally important as rapid hitting, and the personnel responsible for their development needs every possible incentive, both moral and material, to stimulate them to enthusiastic, energetic and intelligent training.

The greatest practicable skill in shooting will not win in battle unless it can be successfully applied in the presence of the enemy. The individual vessels of a fleet may be 100 per cent. superior in rapid hitting to the vessels of an exactly similar fleet, and still be defeated with ease if the latter are more skilfully handled. If, in the battle of the Sea of Japan, the Russian ships had been equal in number, power and marksmanship to those of the Japanese, Admiral Togo would still have won, though doubtless at greater cost.

Probably no possible superiority of gun fire could win the victory for a fleet that remains "T'd" throughout an action. The determining factor in the defeat of the Russians was the ability and trained skill of Admiral Togo and the officers who commanded his squadrons and divisions. The commander-in-chief had acquired his experience by many years in flag rank.

His skill and that of his squadron commanders was gained by training in time of peace. This training was applied to men who had been promoted for their known ability and energy, which in turn had been largely developed by their laudable personal ambition for advancement. They were on an average ten years younger than they would have been had promotion by seniority been the rule in their service. Their early promotion insured Japan a corps of trained maneuverers. They were already trained when war was declared.

"The man of the cabin, of the conning tower, and of the bridge" had "that familiarity with emergencies which experience, and experience alone, can give, and which steadies his judgment and gives him confidence." If these officers had been promoted to flag rank at an average age of sixty to sixty-one, they could not have had any training to speak of (assuming retirement at sixty-two). Japan's fleets would therefore have been fought by experienced gunners, division officers, etc., but with comparatively untrained men in the positions of the greatest responsibility.

If, therefore, a navy would win battles, it is evident that it must be commanded by trained officers. They cannot be trained in eighteen months or two years; not to mention that immediately after receiving even this limited training they would retire and be no longer available for active duty in time of war. War would therefore find us with skillful gunnery officers, but without flag officers already trained. This is much more serious than if the training of the gunnery personnel was limited to two years. Upon the skill with which admirals apply the enormous power entrusted to their guidance must necessarily depend the issue of battle; and tactical skill, judgment and confidence can be acquired in one way only, namely, in the same way that skill in gunnery is acquired—by constant practice. In this respect admirals do not differ from ordinary seamen.

As the gravity of such a situation must be apparent to all, it would seem that it would be a patriotic duty to do something to insure having flag officers with a sufficient length of service to enable them to be trained, and to train their commanding officers.

The time that officers serve in the flag grades can be increased by "selecting out" a sufficient number of officers and promoting the remainder by seniority, which would be a vast improvement over the present system. Or it can be accomplished by promotion by selection.

In addition to providing officers having a sufficient length of time in flag grades, it would also seem that we cannot claim to have done our utmost, unless we adopt means to insure having the ablest possible men in the positions of the greatest responsibility—those who will best keep our naval force continuously in readiness for war, and can maneuver our fleets with the highest pos-

sible skill in battle. Manifestly, this cannot be accomplished by adhering to the system of promotion by seniority, either with or without selecting out, no matter how rigidly examining and other boards perform their duties; and this for the simple reason that such a system must, from its very nature, result in average ability and energy in each grade.

Since we can hardly assume that American flag officers of average ability will prove superior to the best leaders that can be selected and trained in any foreign navy, we are forced to the manifest conclusion that our Navy also should be directed, trained and led in battle by its ablest and most skilful officers. All hands will readily agree to this. The only difference of opinion comes in as to the possibility of selecting the best men. In this connection it will be of course conceded at once that it is quite impossible to be sure that in each case the officer selected for promotion will, when he reaches flag rank, be better than any man below him. But of this we can be certain, namely, that the operation of a system of selection that is acknowledged by the Service to be as just as human ingenuity (applied by human beings—not angels) can make it, and which is founded upon the recommendations of a large number of officers who have served with the candidates, will insure a much higher ability and energy at the top of the Navy than is possible by promotion by seniority.

When we are seriously discussing a matter involving the integrity of the entire Navy, and perhaps of the nation, and the question of justice comes up, we should then appeal to all the patriotism of which our weak natures are capable, and consider, first of all, justice to the nation. Having done this, we may consider the alleged "rights" of individuals. Above all other considerations, personal or otherwise, we should consider the kind of efficiency which alone can win, and then strive to achieve it. If our natures continue to be such that this end can surely be gained only by appealing to the personal ambition of the individual, then let us appeal to it by every fair and loyal means in our power; let us by this means develop the highest military usefulness of each individual; let us select to lead us in battle the men whom we believe to be the most capable, because they owe their responsibility to the Service's opinion of their ability as trainers, organizers and leaders. The Service, being made up of ordinary human beings, will be mistaken sometimes, but not often. It is a very clever man who can pull the wool over the eyes of the men who serve with him; a truckler who does not betray himself in daily life with his comrades is a man of real ability. Occasionally, but occasionally only, the smoldering fires of a genius will be overlooked, but it will usually be because he lacks energy. But admitting a few such cases, and remembering that a high order of mentality is useless without energy, and invariably breeds the contempt that useless waste of natural talent deserves; admitting that real war only will bring out the latent powers of some of these men, I would respectfully invite attention to the following simple and self-evident principle, namely, that success in war is not possible without efficient preparation in time of peace.

To quote from the President's letter of February 21, 1906, addressed to the Secretary of War:

"...there must be preparedness—there must be thorough training in advance."

"Every American officer and enlisted man, whether serving in the Army or Navy, should keep ever before his eyes the fact that he will not be fit thoroughly to do this work in the event of war unless in peace he has thoroughly done the work of preparing for war."

Assuming that no officer of the Navy will deny this principle, I beg to submit the following statements; and, in view of the manifest importance of the subject, to request that if any of them be in error, they may be corrected in subsequent discussions:

1. No navy can expect to win in war unless all of its preparations in time of peace have been thoroughly efficient.

2. However powerful may be the forces of patriotism and the sense of duty in time of war, all experience in all navies demonstrates clearly that a reliance upon these moral qualities alone in time of peace does not actually produce the highest attainable efficiency in the preparations for war.

3. All experience also shows that it is absolutely essential to efficient preparation for war that a direct appeal be made to personal ambition, both for the purpose of developing the highest ability and energy of the individual, as well as for developing and utilizing his intelligence and initiative in improving methods and appliances to be used in war.

4. Energy is of no use without ability, and ability without energy is equally useless.

5. Each officer's character, ability and energy are known to the great majority of those who have served with him—on the same ship, squadron, station or other duty.

6. An official expression of opinion from this large body of officers, concerning the comparative merits of the men eligible for promotion, would at once designate those, in the grades from which selection is to be made, whom the Service considers its ablest and most energetic men.

7. The systematic promotion of these men from grade to grade, after a definite length of service in each, would, with insignificant exceptions, bring the best men to the front, and would insure flag officers having a certain number of years to serve.

8. Flag officers so selected would, as a body, necessarily be the ablest in the Service, because each could have reached flag rank only after having been selected a number of times, one grade at a time, competing each time with officers of a different grade, and selected each time by a different body of officers.

9. Such a system would also make it certain that no really able and energetic officer would fail of continuous promotion, as long as he maintained his energy and made use of his ability; and it also renders it extremely improbable that an inefficient officer would ever be promoted at all, and would render it quite certain that such an officer would not be promoted, from grade to grade, all the way up to flag rank.

10. No officer can become proficient in any military duty without sufficient opportunities for thorough training therein.

11. Men selected for character, ability and energy would necessarily be more efficient than the average of the class of men from which they were selected.

12. But, promotion by seniority, with or without "selecting out," cannot render available more than average ability in any grade.

13. Efficiency in performing any work depends upon the character, ability and energy of the personnel assigned to the work.

14. A navy cannot expect to win battles unless its preparation for war has been as thorough as it is practicable to make it by the utilization of the Navy's best ability and energy.

15. Therefore, every consideration of patriotism and

duty renders the practical solution of the question of promotion by selection, according to character, ability and energy, the most important naval question now up for consideration.

16. If we throw up our hands until such time as all naval officers have ceased to exhibit any of the ordinary weaknesses of human nature, until such time as selection can be rendered absolutely faultless, we will have abandoned ourselves "to ease and sloth," will have grasped "at the pleasures of peace," and will simply have shirked the sacred duty of "those upon whom the especial responsibility will rest of keeping the nation's honor bright and unsullied."

FUNCTIONS OF THE ARMY WAR COLLEGE.

That the functions of the Army War College have been somewhat misunderstood by various members of the Senate who pass upon appropriations for its maintenance was shown in the course of the hearing of the president of the institution, Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U.S.A., before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs on March 16. General Barry's attention was called to the fact that the item of \$20,000 in the Army Appropriation bill for the Army War College was an increase of \$5,000 over last year's appropriation, and he explained that the additional \$5,000 was required to purchase office furniture, permanent book stacks, window shades, etc., for the institution. The new building, he added, will be ready for occupancy by July 1 of the present year, but unless money is provided for furniture it will be without the necessary fittings. Thereupon Senator Overman asked why it was called a "War College," and whether there was any teaching there. General Barry replied that it was called a "War College" because that is a name that is used all over the world for similar institutions and that while no academic instruction is given, use is made of military knowledge already acquired for the benefit of officers called to duty there. Senator Warner wanted to know whether the instruction was the same as at the Infantry and Cavalry School and Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, and General Barry replied: "No, sir; we lecture, but no instruction by recitation or from books is given. We have a problem to be solved, and the officers who are called there, and who are sometimes called 'student officers,' are officers who have already established reputations as efficient officers, and can give us expert views on matters pertaining to those particular problems."

"I have been under the impression all the time," said Senator Scott, "in voting money for that college, that you gave instruction there. I supposed it was a college that was to pick up the officers who were not proficient or efficient in their lines of work and instruct them and make them more efficient." When General Barry still further explained the work of the Army War College, Senator Scott remarked: "I did not understand that. I am very much surprised."

Senator Overman asked whether officers were taken into the Army War College on their own application. "No, sir," replied General Barry. "The application of the officer has nothing to do with it. I will explain it to you. A comprehensive scheme of instruction for officers of the Army went into effect after the Spanish-American War. The distinguished graduates of the General Service and Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, for instance, will come to the War College, and such others as by their fitness for the War College work may be sent there to participate in that work. We have three classes of schools. The officer who comes into the Service takes what is called the 'post school course,' which lasts three years. Now, it is supposed that those who distinguish themselves at the post schools will go to the schools of their representative arms; that is, the Artillery officers will go to Fort Monroe, the Infantry and Cavalry officers will go to Fort Leavenworth, those for the mounted service will go to Fort Riley, the Engineers to the Washington Barracks, and the officers of the Signal Corps to their school. The officers who distinguish themselves in these schools will go to the General Service and Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, and the distinguished graduates of this college will go to the War College. By the time they get to the War College we will have given them all the book knowledge that we can, and when they go to the War College they apply this knowledge in the work there assigned them."

A WORD IN REGARD TO INSURANCE.

The Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., March 23, 1906.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

While the pros and cons of the stability of the Army Mutual Aid Association are being discussed in the columns of your paper, a word in regard to the business methods of one of the best known "old line companies" may not be amiss. For some time I have been assisting in the settlement of the estate of an officer who died over six months ago. This officer held policies in the Army Mutual Aid Association, in the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, and in the New York Mutual Life Insurance Company. The Army Mutual Aid settled immediately upon notification of the death of the insured; the Connecticut Company paid its insurance in about four months after presentation of claim, but the New York Mutual (although in possession of the same facts furnished the others) has not settled up to date. Yesterday the beneficiary received a letter from the Company (from the printed caption of which the name Richard A. McCurdy, president, has been very carefully cancelled), but instead of a check in settlement of the account, it contained a request for a new lot of affidavits, the nature of which will be apparent from the following extract: "Dear Madam: Referring to your favor of the 5th inst., relative to death claims under policies — and —, we beg to advise that we require an affidavit — * * * 4. Give detailed statement of all his debts. 5. Did he leave any other property? If so, of what did it consist. 6. State the nature of the business in which he was engaged at the time of his death."

"A similar affidavit made by a local bank officer (evidently the word of an Army officer or other respectable citizen not a banker is of no value in the eyes of this company) who is acquainted with the person (or persons) making the foregoing affidavit, and who has knowledge of the facts should be furnished, or an affidavit by such bank officer that the statements in such affidavit can be relied upon as accurate and true." * * *

We are told in the beautiful prospectus issued by this company that "it is a purely mutual" company, and are led to believe that handsome dividends in excess of the amount guaranteed in the policy will await the beneficiaries. There is little doubt that so far as the McCurdy

family, "Judge" Hamilton, and certain multi-millionaire Wall street operators are concerned, the company has been operated upon "purely mutual" principles, and has paid (to them) handsome dividends; so handsome, in fact, that there is but little or nothing in the way of extra dividends left for the beneficiaries of the policies here-in referred to.

Army officers who like myself are insured in this, the "first American life insurance company," and who have paid the outrageous extra "equitable" war premiums assessed by this company, may well feel concerned when they reflect upon the annoyance and anxiety to which their loved ones may be subjected through the vexatious and unwarranted delays in the settlement of their policies after death.

The experience above cited confirms me in the belief that the Army Mutual Aid Society affords the ideal insurance for an Army officer. Its funds are safely invested. It is managed by gentlemen in the interest of gentlemen and their families. It does not require the certificate of three surgeons and an undertaker to prove death, nor does it require that the affidavit of a brother officer must be vouched for by the affidavit of a bank official (God save the mark!) before it is entitled to credibility. In short, in its management, it admirably fulfills the purposes for which the Society was organized, namely, "To aid the families of deceased members" at a time when such aid may be all important.

We are told, however, that the Association is operated upon false economic principles, and that financial shipwreck ultimately awaits it unless its method and rates of assessment be changed. If this be the case (and it is vouched for by members who have given the matter careful attention) the proper course is for the Association to amend its constitution suitably, as already proposed. Then an active campaign should be entered upon to increase the membership, and we may be assured that the great majority of officers, once satisfied as to the financial stability of the Association, will hasten to join our ranks.

WM. C. DAVIS, Capt., Art. Corps.

When your valuable paper reaches me and I have scanned with beating heart and timid eye the promotion columns and found no second lieutenants promoted over the captain "related to me by marriage," and have carefully read the orders and feel safe for another day that we will not be sent to Alaska nor the Philippines again, and have read the "safe and sane" editorials wherein your good paper endeavors to keep us all in the "middle of the road" and to commend "riding straight" in matters military, I settle back with a sigh of relief to read who gave pink teas, what she wore, and who was "among those present."

Alas and alack! How can I enjoy the printed menu of Mrs. B's lovely luncheon—and seeing my friends' names in print—when long and direful letters written by "brother officers," stretch through the paper, telling us that the splendid and long prized Army Mutual Aid Association is at loggerheads with itself and going to the "bow-wow's"?

Must we rechristen it "The Army Mutual Aggravation Ass'n"? The Aid Association, as it was—and is (I hope)—has friends among all women. Who can forget, in the frontier posts of the "good old days," the struggle of the poor widow when the officer and husband had been laid away? No insurance, no savings (impossible on the small salary) the inevitable subscription among brother officers to help to send the widow and children away from the only home they knew—the Army post; the auction of the household goods, where every adult in the post went loyally and bid generously—buying things that no one wanted or needed, to supply cash to start the family away. We all saw the young bachelors gallantly bidding on wash tubs, sewing machines, and baby buggies in their desire to help.

All this was changed infinitely for the better by the splendid A.M.A.A. Very few married officers could fail to join it—thus insuring their families a little immediate help in time of trouble and making it unnecessary for "brother officers" to contribute.

To-day the Army families need, more than ever, a Mutual Aid. The system of lineal promotion has done away with the old "regimental family feeling"; and esprit de corps, such as we used to know it, "the strongest bond in the Army," is now dead. We do not have time to know each other, nor do we feel the desire to pass subscription lists, nor to buy unnecessary household goods as a matter of help to others. Hard would fare the widow and children in these strenuous days of restless short service in any one regiment or post, and of jumping promotions.

The older officers of our Army have the priceless heritage, and hold to it, of real esprit de corps. They wisely helped the Army widow in the best and kindest way. Let us hope that the younger officers will pause in their efforts to reorganize; and that they will keep intact this mutual aid to each other. The subscriber struggles to pay the dues of some business life insurance companies as well as those of the A.M.A.A. If sad necessity should make a settlement of these policies necessary, the business companies will not pay for three months; and not until the claim has been verified in all the details. The A.M.A.A. will pay at once, by telegraph if desired. Immediate help at the crucial moment is worth much. It is a joy to pay the dues of such an Association. We feel that we are helping some other Army woman in time of direct need; and that, in the evil day, we may hope for similar assistance. Surely all this is most worthy.

A. B. C.

Owing to the space occupied by this discussion, we limit ourselves to the following extracts from a letter received from Major H. B. Moon, U.S.A., Fort Lawton, Wash., which will show his opinion on this subject:

"Can we afford to vote for the constitution proposed by the special committee in its report dated Oct. 31, 1905? Our association was founded on sentiment and brotherly love. Can we stifle these motives now to the extent of not caring how much we violate the faith which our older members have always confided in our noble and worthy association? Consider the members 61 years of age and over—337 in number. They have had a right to believe, for the past sixteen years, that their beneficiaries would receive, at their death, \$3,000. Those who die before April 1 will leave this amount. Can we afford to vote and say that those who die after April 1 will receive not even one-half this amount? What an unjust blow to strike a brother officer in his declining years! It is not necessary to do it. We should not reform our society through practical repudiation.

"What is to be done with the unnecessarily large amount of money that will rapidly accumulate in the treasury? In regular established companies the officials are men who devote their entire time and lives to the

business. They know how to place their funds to best advantage. Can we be sure of always finding this to be the case with Army officers?"

"We had better stick to our association just as it is. Let us stop, through committees, reviling it or its officials. I believe that the majority of its members are satisfied with it and deplore these periodical assertions of the unsoundness of the society. Critics we will always have, but each attack hurts the society more than a large amount of reform could counterbalance. Young men will not join so long as they feel that the society is in a constant state of unrest.

"What is going to happen to it in the future? How do we know that it will be sound under the new order of things? How do we know what will happen if no new members join during the next ten or fifteen years? How do we know that the management will always be good? How do we know that in ten years from now, or sooner, another committee will not be claiming this system all wrong, and predicting dissolution unless we adopt the 'Assessment System' or the 'Natural Premium System,' etc.?"

Major Frederic A. Kendall, U.S.A., retired, who has had an experience of more than twenty years as manager of a large agency of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, makes this suggestion at the end of a long letter, in which he protests against the ignorant criticism to which the committee of the Mutual Aid Association has been subjected. He says in his letter:

"Whenever any organization finds itself in difficulties and selects a committee of its members to investigate the situation thoroughly and to render a report upon their findings and make such recommendations as they deem advisable to remedy any defects that they may discover, I respectfully submit if it is fair for the members of such association to rush into public print and knock and criticize harshly the report of such committee.

"If there is any subject the people think they know a whole lot about and practically know little or nothing it is upon the subject of life insurance, and it is remarkable indeed how men who have given the subject no special thought or consideration rail at the advice and counsel of those who have been delegated to make a careful study of the situation and who, of course, have not rendered a report simply conforming to their own preconceived notions, but one which has been presented through the advice of experts competent to pass judgment upon it.

"What I suggest is that, inasmuch as we have in the city of Washington three men competent to advise us on this matter, one, Senator Dryden, president of the great Prudential Insurance Company; the other, Commissioner Drake, whom I personally know and who is one well versed in the science of life insurance; the other, J. A. Goulden, M.C., who for more than forty years has been interested in the subject of life insurance, gentlemen who undoubtedly would be pleased to come and give us their best judgment, that they be invited to be present at our annual meeting and have a frank, open discussion on the proposition and give us their best judgment as to the policy that we should pursue. If in the judgment of the members they might not be deemed competent, I would suggest calling in the actuaries of companies near at hand, namely, the Maryland Life of Baltimore, the Penn Mutual and the Provident Life & Trust of Philadelphia, and if we wanted more, Actuary McClintock of New York. These gentlemen undoubtedly would be pleased to come and the cost would not be very great. We have four millions of insurance in force and fourteen hundred members are interested as to what will be the outcome of the Association if they continue to remain in it, and it is worth whatever it may cost to have people who are competent to explain matters and talk face to face with us, and then, however unpalatable, or however heroic might be the remedy they suggest it could then be either accepted or rejected. I deem the matter so serious a one that it ought to be determined at once, because if we are slowly and surely moving towards the breakers we want to know it, and if we are we want to shift our prow to the open sea before we are dashed to pieces. In such a situation as this figure implies certainly delay is the last thing that ought to be considered and remedies suggested should be immediately applied. It has been insinuated that old line companies through their officials would not be frank in this matter. Permit me to say that I don't believe that to be true, for they have no personal interest in the affair and they all do love the Army and would counsel it as they would a friend. None of the companies whose actuaries I have spoken of write Army officers, and they don't care to, and, if, forsooth, any of them did if they were actuated by ulterior motives they would rather see the association plunge headlong to its own destruction because they might when the end came hope to secure some of these gentlemen to seek their companies for their protection; therefore, viewing it in that light, and that is the true light, the Association can safely call them in and feel that opinions given by them will be unbiased and only the future welfare of our Association be considered by them."

ARMY MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Feb. 24, 1906, there is an article on the proposed new constitution for the Army Mutual Aid Association by Col. J. W. Powell, in which he clearly shows the great injustice that will be done to those members who have sustained the association for many years.

I fully endorse all he has said, and would add that the proposed constitution, if adopted, is a plan that would freeze out the old members, and compel them to take paid up policies for the few dollars that their reserve credit will purchase. Take my own case, for example: I have paid into the association since its organization, including this year's assessment, over \$2,000. If I should elect to take the Deficiency in Reserve Plan I would have to give my note for about \$1,200, on which I would have to pay 3 per cent. interest in advance annually, amounting to \$37.50. Pay annual life premium on \$3,000, \$78.63; expense, \$3. Total annual payment, \$119.13 on \$1,750 insurance. The note for \$1,250 being deducted from the \$3,000, upon payment of death claim. The first year after the adoption of the constitution I will have paid in \$2,119.13 on \$1,750 insurance, and should I live ten years I will have paid \$3,191.30 on \$1,750 insurance; or, if instead of giving the note for \$1,250, I should pay the cash, I will have paid in the first year \$3,369.13, and must pay \$119.13 every year I live after.

Should I take the Annuity Credit plan I would have to relinquish all claim to the \$2,000 I have already paid in, except about \$275 in the reserve fund credit, and pay an-

nually \$265.50 for a \$3,000 policy, and in ten years I will have paid in \$4,655 on a \$3,000 policy.

Should I take the third plan, a paid up policy for the amount that my reserve credit would purchase, it would amount to about \$350, or \$1,650 less than I have paid in to the association. So it appears that in any plan I will be compelled to bear a considerable pecuniary loss, and if I remain in the association, must pay annually large premiums.

All who have been members of the association for twenty or more years are similarly situated. I trust that none of these will be so foolish as to vote to rob themselves; and I hope that the young members will have that sense of honor and justice to refrain from voting for this constitution, which will, if adopted, compel many of the old members to retire from the association. All members who have a true sense of justice and equity should vote No.

We do not want an insurance company with an expensive office, highly paid officers, actuaries and clerks, and a large reserve fund for someone to speculate with. The original idea of a mutual benevolent association appears to be lost sight of in this proposed constitution which would organize an insurance company such as are now depriving the policy holders of their just rights. If we must have a change, then dissolve our association, distribute the funds and start anew on a plan in which all would be on an equal footing. We old members supposed that we had made a sure provision for our families in this association. Shall we be deprived of it by the votes of the young members? Would they like the same treatment when they grow old?

WM. AUMAN, Brig. Gen., U.S.A., Retired.
I entirely concur in the foregoing letter of General Auman. If it is true that the association as now conducted is doomed to speedy financial failure, the remedy lies not in any system of tinkering. The association should be dissolved at once; its accumulations distributed and another corporation organized *de novo*.
CHAS. G. PENNEY, Brig. Gen., U.S.A., Retired.

OVERSTRAINING DISCIPLINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I read with much interest your editorial in the last edition of your paper, on the subject of discipline at West Point. The situation there reminds me very much of the situation developed in a certain large Western school, not many years ago, when the faculty determined to raise the standing of their college among colleges by finding everybody deficient, thus demonstrating the high standing necessary for efficiency. One year, after this system had been in force for a few years, there were more failures in the various studies than there were students in the college, whereupon the public began to demand the cause and intimated in plain language that the teaching force was at fault and not the students. The claim was made that the students were fair average boys, and that any kind of a teacher could fail a student, but that it took the proper kind of a man to instruct and develop the average boy and make him efficient, and that the accomplishment of that work was the teacher's business.

Nothing will develop insubordination and rebellion as quickly as injustice, and if the stories of dismissal from the Academy for such offenses as asking a new cadet what his name is, etc., are true, the cause for the present situation is not hard to determine. Neither can high standards of honor be developed by requiring students to inform on themselves and on others of that cadet body.
INTERESTED.

ENCOURAGEMENT FOR THE BENEDICTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Appropos the recent recommendation before the Senate Military Committee that marriage be prohibited by law to all officers below the grade of captain, the following facts may be interesting. The average age of the first lieutenants of the first five regiments of Infantry is 32 2-35 years, as follows: 1st Infantry, 32; 2d Infantry, 32 5-14; 3d Infantry, 33 9-14; 4th Infantry, 32 1-14; 5th Infantry, 30 3-14. In the Infantry arm of the Service there are eighty-two first lieutenants who were born before 1872, and who are therefore thirty-five years of age, or older. About half of these are forty, or older. If these figures be taken to fairly represent the general conditions of the Service, which they probably do, and if it be assumed that a man over thirty-five years of age ought to be married if he ever intends to bring up a family, it is easy to see what an undesirable condition would be introduced into the Service if such a prohibition were made a matter of law.

But that is not the worst of it. The average expectation of a first lieutenant under the present conditions of promotion is not less than ten years' service in that grade. This would make the average age of the first lieutenants of Infantry 42 2-35 years before they would be permitted by the proposed law to marry. To enact such a law would be simply to put a premium on immorality and licentiousness. Plain talk, but true as gospel.

As published, certain of the comments before that committee would appear to attribute the bulk of recent financial irregularities to young married officers, unable to support their families on their pay, and driven to crime or dishonesty by financial straits. It is advanced that such is not the case; and that the majority of such irregularities are due rather to bad habits, such as gambling, drinking, or consorting with bad company, than to family expenses. In many cases the debts which form the underlying cause of the irregularities mentioned were contracted prior to entry into the Service of the disgraced officers; and it is very seldom that the economical, hard-pressed family man gets into such trouble, for he usually has too much regard for the dependent ones who rely upon him to waste his substance in riotous living and frivolous dissipation.

The records of the Army will show that its married officers have been just as distinguished in action, just as attentive to duty, just as ready for all the emergencies of the public service, as their bachelor brethren; if not as a class more reliable, more respectable, and more valuable to the Government.

It appears to the writer that it is high time some one who can speak with authority should put an end to this drive about married officers being objectionable in the Service. The simple fact is that all Army officers below the grade of major, and many above it, are hard-pressed financially, for the simple reason that their pay is inadequate. The scale of pay was established forty years ago, when living was cheap, and travel comparatively little for officers. In that time the average cost of living has doubled for all classes of citizens, and all have shared in the general prosperity except the officers

of the Army. The Scott bill to increase the pay of officers below the grade of major would afford some relief that is well merited by the facts in the case. It is also true that the pay of the non-commissioned officers is too small; and the same is true of the enlisted men of every grade.

The writer has not been able to live within his Army pay by two thousand dollars, taking all the time from April 26, 1898, to the present date; but does not attribute that fact to his family. With few exceptions he has been as economical and has saved as much as any of his brother officers, and has in addition to supporting his own family contributed to the support of other dependents who have claims that cannot be ignored. Only the ability to make some income outside the Service by literary work has saved him from going to the wall; and in common with many other officers, he has simply hung on because by long service in the Army he is not now fitted to begin at the foot of the ladder in civil life, and hopes that eventually Congress will do justice to the Army in the matter of adequate pay, both officers and enlisted men.

In the meantime, like most married men, he has paid his debts by practicing the most rigid economy, and expects to continue to do so by frugal living and avoidance of all sorts of extravagance and dissipation. If such officers are no longer wanted in the Service it might be well to legislate them out of it once for all, and fill their places by others who could draw upon wealthy relatives for their support in all kinds of ways to dissipate their money.

A MARRIED INFANTRY OFFICER.

AN ERROR CORRECTED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In an article, page 831, of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of the 24th instant, you state "a correspondent invites you to 'pick a brigadier general' from a list of thirty-three veterans of the Civil War, still in active service, in which list my name appears. Not in any fear that my name may be selected for such promotion, but to correct an error you have made in my record of Civil War service I respectfully call your attention to the error, and request that it may not be repeated in future publications. My service commenced Dec. 19, 1861, when I was mustered into service, and was mustered out Feb. 15, 1866. My enlistment was on Oct. 16, 1861, and my regiment, the 12th Michigan Veteran Volunteer Infantry, was not disbanded until March 6, 1866, at Jackson, Mich. The regiment, however, was mustered out at Camden, Ark., on Feb. 15, 1866. I am very proud of my Civil War service, and am not willing to surrender even one day of that service. The records of the 12th Michigan Infantry will show that I was 'present or accounted for' during every day of that period.

THOMAS SWOBE, Capt. and Q.M., U.S. Army.

A PLEA FOR THE DENTAL CORPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

What will Congress do for the Dental Corps? Is it possible that Secretary Taft thinks more favorably of the veterinarian than of the dental surgeon? If not, why does he not add another paragraph to his bill and ask that the dental surgeon be commissioned, thus encouraging good men to remain in the Service. Can the veterinarian or surgeon do the work of a dental surgeon? If so, do away with the Dental Corps. If not, then why not improve the corps and give a member something to look forward to, and inspire him to do his best, with the assurance that when his days of activity are over and his back is bent from long continued practice, he has a home awaiting him and not a cold, selfish, unsympathizing public upon which he might be cast. If anyone outside our President can get a bill through Congress commissioning the dental surgeons it is our Secretary of War. Will he do it? or will he leave us to think that if he had a broken jaw or impacted third molar, complicated with an abscess, he would send for the veterinarian, and say, "You can do as much for us as the dental surgeon."

AN ARMY WIFE.

THE CENSORS CENSURED.

Brockton, Mass., March 23, 1906.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Mention is made quite often nowadays of the character of our men of the Army and Navy in the daily papers of the country, a large amount of it derogatory to the men who make up those bodies. I am glad to enclose a clipping taken from the Brockton Enterprise of this date, which goes to show that not all papers are of the same mind.
CORPORAL, 10th Co., C.C.A., M.V.M.

The clipping is as follows: "As the true story comes to hand concerning the Dajo fight the attitude of the half-baked Americans who have been accusing our soldiers in the Philippines of wanton slaughter of women and children shows up in a despicable light. This breed of chicken-hearted critics would presumably have met the intolerable condition these outlaws created by tossing them bunches of violets and inviting them to pink teas. Our soldier boys in the Far East aren't of that namby-pamby breed, neither are they brutes. They risk their lives doing their duty. Their slanderers only risk catching cold by keeping their mouths so continually open."

WEST POINT BUILDING PROJECT.

The Secretary of War on March 21 addressed a letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives recommending legislation for completing the necessary improvements at the United States Military Academy, and the letter has been printed as House Document No. 648. The Secretary advises that when the annual bill for the support of the Academy is taken up to the limit of expenditure for the building project now in progress at West Point, which was fixed by the Act of Congress approved June 28, 1902, at \$5,800,000, an item be added extending the limit \$1,700,000. The amount of the original estimate was \$6,500,000 and the plans for the desired improvements were drawn up with that expenditure in view. The amount was subsequently reduced, however, to \$5,800,000. Revisions and modifications, with a view to accomplishing the desired result within the appropriation, have been carefully and diligently made; but it is now a demonstrated fact that with the present limit these improvements must in many important and essential details be left incomplete unless Congress increases the limit as requested, which will bring the total but slightly over the amount of the original estimate.

Secretary Taft declares without qualification that every

economy consistent with the erection of public buildings at a national institution like West Point has been rigidly enforced. He adds, however, that it is impossible that the general plan as approved or any satisfactory plan can be completed under the present limit, and makeshifts and incomplete constructions must be resorted to in certain buildings to be erected at once if the limit is to remain as now fixed by law. The resort to halfway measures in order to meet present necessities will in the end prove to be extravagant actions. The money will not need to be actually appropriated for a number of years. In fact it is impossible to expect that all of the improvements can be completed before 1912.

CONGRESSIONAL OPINIONS OF HAZING.

In addition to the facts stated in the report of the Hazing Investigation published in our issue of March 17, page 808, the debate in the House on March 24 on the bill brought out several interesting expressions of individual opinion on the subject under discussion. Mr. Vreeland, chairman of the sub-committee of the Committee on Naval Affairs, said of the Branch-Meriwether fight:

"There had been personal feeling between these two upper-class men, Mr. Branch and Mr. Meriwether. One evening Branch, the older of the two, went into the room of Mr. Meriwether; he saw there lying upon the table a letter which Meriwether had received from his old grandmother down in New Orleans. He saw there also a photograph that she had inclosed to her grandson. Mr. Branch came from New York city, belonged to an aristocratic social circle, a circle of wealth. The other boy belonged to a different status of life, coming up from some State in the South. Mr. Branch picked up the letter which this boy had received from his grandmother, which was written upon coarse paper, and commenced to criticize the spelling and the writing and the paper upon which it was written. He picked up the photograph, which was of dark complexion, and commenced making insinuations, referring to the color of his grandmother as disclosed in that photograph. As a result of that Mr. Meriwether asked him to fight it out man to man there between themselves, with nobody else present. Branch refused, and said he would accept a challenge in the ordinary way. The challenge was given, and the fight in which Branch lost his life was the result of that provocation given to Meriwether that evening in his room, and I say to you, gentlemen, I do not know how you may feel about it, but as for me, I say that the boy is not fit to carry his country's commission, to sail the ships of the Navy of our country, who would not resent the insult given to him on that occasion."

Mr. Stanley: "As a practical instructor of young men for several years, this question has presented itself to me in these discussions here: Why is it that with hundreds of institutions of learning—thousands of them, all over this country—where from five hundred to three or four thousand young men are matriculated, and where they have no authority of law except such authority as is given to the officers of the institution—purely civil authority—that you have no trouble about hazing—none to mention—and that in this little academy, with a few hundred very young boys and with absolute authority given to old Army officers to control them, it takes the whole United States and Congress combined to run that little school?"

Mr. Smith, of Iowa: "I will answer the gentleman that, in my judgment, if the authorities at the Academy, like the authorities at colleges and universities, had the right to run these academies uninterfered with by political influence, by Congressmen, Senators, and Departments at Washington, discipline could and would be maintained there. And whenever you leave this thing so that first the punishment shall be discretionary and then that discretion be vested in political officials you will have no discipline at West Point and you will have no discipline at Annapolis."

Mr. Hepburn said: "There is need of discipline in the Navy. I read a list some five years ago to this House of twenty-six vessels that had been cast away or substantially ruined since the close of the rebellion. In twenty-five years twenty-six vessels had been destroyed! Almost every month you read of some mark of inefficiency upon the part of those who are charged with the conduct and management of the Navy. Why is it—why should it be so? There is no punishment inflicted upon naval officers except in most extraordinary cases by a system of court-martial selected from among the friends and associates and old classmates of the man who is to be tried. It is a mockery, a mockery, and it results in, I believe, this condition of inefficiency."

Mr. Lacey: "My colleague (Mr. Hepburn) calls attention to the fact that there have been twenty-six shipwrecks caused by carelessness and inefficiency since the Civil War, and the most that could be done to the naval officers who were responsible was to put them on shore half pay three years, which was afterwards reduced to two years. And yet my colleague says that he is in favor of punishing the boy that makes another boy sit on two inches of chair—proposes to punish him worse than he could the captain of a ship who has carelessly lost his ship at sea. The utter absurdity of such a law ought to appear to this Congress, and they ought to modify it and put some good sense into it. It is like the Draconian law."

Mr. Beall, of Texas: "It seems to me that all along down the line there are illustrious examples. The President of the United States hazes the Senate, the Senate hazes the Speaker, the Speaker hazes the Committee on Rules, the Committee on Rules hazes the majority, the majority hazes the minority, the minority hazes the Committee on Appropriations, and the Committee on Appropriations hazes the poor, unfortunate Department clerks. Now, Mr. Speaker, it seems to me that it is time for Congress to haze the officers of the Naval Academy. The trouble at the Naval Academy is not altogether due to the boys over there. The petty officers, the higher officers, the disciplinary officers, have winked at the violation of law, and the Superintendent of the Academy to this hour has never issued any command to the cadets over there that it should be obeyed. If those petty officers were required to do 'stunt No. 16' until they got out of the Academy it might have a happy effect. If the disciplinary officers were required or compelled to perform the 'double hypotenuse' that is mentioned in the report of this committee, and that seems so popular at Annapolis, it might have a happy effect. If the Superintendent of the Academy was required 'to sit upon infinity' as these boys have been required to do at the command of the bullies of the higher classes, hazing in the Naval Academy would stop. It is supreme nonsense for intelligent members of this House to say that the authorities at Annapolis can not suppress hazing. They can. The trouble has been that they have not wanted to suppress it."

Secretary Bonaparte announces that during the next fiscal year he will devote special attention to the Navy recruiting system, with a view to making it more efficient. The present shortage of approximately five thousand in the enlisted force of the Navy should, in his opinion, be made up in the next twelve months, and he has been urging the Bureau of Navigation to adopt more active measures in recruiting. He believes that necessary recruiting parties should be sent out, and that if necessary an increased number of retired officers should be assigned to active duty in the recruiting service. To meet the additional expense involved he urges that the original estimate of \$121,340 for recruiting service, as recommended by the Bureau of Navigation, be adopted instead of \$100,000 as proposed in the Navy Appropriation bill. This subject came up during Secretary Bonaparte's recent hearing before the House Committee on Naval Affairs, in the course of which he said: "The efforts made to secure recruits for the Navy have been by no means thoroughgoing or persistent; and of those desiring to enlist, only a little more than one-fourth have been accepted. The physical standard of the Navy during the past year in the matter of recruits has been kept very high, perhaps unnecessarily high, but I am not disposed to criticize that. I think that any precautions that we take to get a thoroughly healthy set of men are probably wise precautions, but I have not been satisfied with the amount of attention that has been paid to the work of recruiting, and I think—indeed, I have very little doubt—that the Navy could be recruited up to the present standard provided by law, and even up to the 40,000 standard, if there was the attention paid to the matter and the necessary measures were taken to effect that result."

Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte, accompanied by Paymaster Samuel McGowan, visited the Naval Pay Officers' School at the Washington Navy Yard on April 5. Paymaster McGowan is the head of the school, which is now in its second year. Mr. Bonaparte was much interested in the work of the assistant paymasters and made a careful examination of the methods of bookkeeping and watched an excellent bit of drill and wig-wag signal work. The Secretary spoke briefly to the young officers at the school, telling them of the importance of their work, and how great a bearing it had upon the efficiency of the Service. He dwelt upon the importance of the feeding of the sailor, which is entrusted to the Pay Department. In the course of his remarks Mr. Bonaparte recalled how he had recently delivered an address to the graduating class of the Naval Medical School, and to the assistant paymasters he repeated some of the advice which he had given to the assistant surgeons. In following this line he drew an interesting comparison of the work of the two branches of the Service, saying that while the medical arm had the bacillus to fight, the paymaster had an equally difficult bacillus with which to contend—the bacillus of "graft." He impressed on the young men before him the necessity for keeping correct and honest accounts and of keeping the Navy Department informed of the exact amount of money expended and on hand, so that it might be known at any time just what had become of the large sums of money entrusted to the Department by the legislative branch of the Government. In touching again upon the question of feeding the sailors, the Secretary suggested that the supplying of ammunition to the man behind the gun is of as great importance as supplying ammunition for the gun itself. Assistant Secretary of the Navy Truman H. Newberry visited the school on April 4.

Practical experience shows that the maneuvering qualities of our battleships are not excelled by any other type of war vessel of large tonnage. Illustrative of this, the Wisconsin is a fine example, under the following circumstances of docking for cleaning and painting the under-water body at the Kowloon Admiralty Dock, Hong Kong: Lying at anchor in the harbor of Hong Kong, about three-fourths of a mile E.N.E., of the entrance to the drydock, on Feb. 25, with a flood tide of three knots running in Lynoon Pass, the Wisconsin got underway heading E.N.E., and swung to starboard into the current, setting in, making a circle round by S.W. to N.N.W., which was the entrance to and center line of the dock. A strong wind was also blowing from E.N.E., which, with the tide sweeping across the entrance to the dock, made it still more difficult to keep the ship from being swept to leeward of the entrance, where the Empress of India, one of the Canadian Pacific mail steamers, was lying with her stern within fifty feet of the dock. Notwithstanding these conditions, the Wisconsin was steamed into the dock five-sixths of her length, with her engines, and held in line without drifting to leeward or coming in contact with any portion of the dock. During the entire evolution from getting underway, the wheel was not used, nor was the rudder moved, showing the high state of efficiency in maneuvering qualities possessed by vessels of her type under the control of engines alone. The dockmaster remarked that this was the first time he had ever seen a large vessel maneuvered by her engines only, where such limited space existed, as in the case of docking.

The Secretary of War has been away from Washington practically all of this week, and little important action in which the Army is interested has, therefore, been taken. No decision has yet been reached, so we are informed, regarding the promotion of Major General Wade to the grade of lieutenant general with a view to his immediate retirement, to fill the vacancy which will be caused by the voluntary retirement on April 14 of Lieutenant General Bates. This is one of the matters which will be finally decided, probably within the next day or two. If the President decides to make General Wade a lieutenant general and place him on the retired list a vacancy in the grade of major general would result. There is considerable speculation in Army circles as to the probability that several promotions and retirements will be made in this grade should the vacancy occur. Of course, the next permanent appointment to the grade of major general will be given to Gen. J. Franklin Bell, who comes to the War Department next week preparatory to assuming the duties of Chief of Staff of the Army.

There is a generally accepted understanding among officers of the War Department General Staff that shortly after General Bell assumes the duties of Chief of Staff of the Army many radical changes will be made in the duties and functions of the General Staff. It is extremely improbable that any part of the General Staff

will in the future appear as having acted on any recommendation of any sort; of course the divisions of the General Staff will continue to consider propositions, but the plan is to have only the Chief of Staff appear as having approved or disapproved matters pertaining to Army administration. There is also good reason to believe that the General Staff will have less to do with the personnel of the Army in the future than it has in the past. There are many important matters in this connection which will be decided soon by the Secretary of War and General Bell.

Among suggestions offered to Secretary Bonaparte for the betterment of discipline at Annapolis is a plan to have boys begin their training for a naval career two years before they actually enter the Academy, this time to be spent in sailing all over the world and familiarizing themselves with life on the sea, and especially in getting acquainted with each other and settling differences of opinion which might result in serious hazing if the boys were on land. The Secretary of the Navy does not think favorably of this plan, it is stated, and will not recommend it to Congress. He believes discipline at Annapolis will improve under the bill just passed by Congress for the graduated punishment of hazing according to its severity, and is not inclined to seek other changes in Academy laws until this new measure shall have been thoroughly tested. Officers with years of experience on the sea are said to advocate the two years of probationary service, and say it would prevent many boys who are unsuited for naval service from entering upon it as a life career.

In reply to a request from Mr. McCormick, the American Ambassador at Paris, coming through the State Department, the Navy Department stated that it would be inconvenient to send the cruiser Brooklyn, flagship of Rear Admiral C. D. Sigsbee, to Marseilles on her way home from Egypt, to participate in the opening of a Colonial Exposition in that city on April 15. It could be done, however, if the State Department deemed it necessary. The Brooklyn, which has been at Alexandria, Egypt, for several weeks, sailed for home on April 5, and the War Department is anxious that the vessel should return home at once. The Tacoma, one of the vessels of Admiral Sigsbee's squadron, which has now been broken up by the going to the Asiatic Station of the cruisers Chattanooga and Galveston, will remain in the Mediterranean for some weeks to keep in touch with the expedition towing the drydock Dewey.

The twenty-first annual reunion of the graduates of the U.S. Naval Academy will be held at the Naval Academy on Monday, June 11, 1906. The business meeting will take place at 3:30 p.m., at the officers' mess. All graduates are invited to be present at the meeting, but only members of the association may vote. The annual dinner will be served in Bancroft Hall. Formation will be held at 7 p.m. on the old parade ground opposite Blake Row. All graduates are invited to attend the dinner whether they are members of the association or not. Five short speeches will be made in response to toasts. The last toast will be "Sweethearts and Wives," after which the meeting will adjourn to the officers' mess. It is requested that graduates forward their subscriptions (\$5) to the dinner as soon as they know definitely that they are to be present. F. E. McMillen, the secretary-treasurer of the association, will be pleased to answer all correspondence and furnish any additional information.

When the Brooklyn comes home from Europe she will go to the League Island Navy Yard for repairs, and will either be placed out of commission there or placed in reserve. In either event her crew will be distributed among some of the new ships, although if the vessel is placed in reserve, a few members of the crew will remain on her as caretakers. The battleship Texas will go into reserve at the Norfolk Navy Yard about May 1. The vessel will be used to a great extent for housing the crews of the new battleships Virginia and Louisiana, which are building at Norfolk. There is a great lack of facilities for caring for the enlisted men at Norfolk and last week it was necessary to carry two hundred away from there to New York. The men made the trip on the cruiser Columbia.

A commission of naval officers to arrange for the participation of the Atlantic Fleet in the Jamestown Exposition in 1907, and to make plans for the entertainment of foreign fleets at the exposition has been appointed by the Navy Department. The head of the commission will be Rear Admiral P. F. Harrington, commandant of the navy yard at Norfolk. The second member will be Capt. John E. Pillsbury, Chief of Staff of the Atlantic Fleet. A third member, not yet selected, will be appointed from among the officers of the Bureau of Navigation. In case either of the two junior members of the commission are retired or sent to some other duty during its life the officer who succeeds him in his duty will become a member of the commission. Admiral Harrington, however, remains as its permanent head.

Manila press despatches of April 3 state that two companies of Regular troops have arrived at Magtaon, Island of Samar, to co-operate with the Constabulary against the Pulajane outlaws who violated a flag of truce and treacherously attacked the Constabulary on March 24. Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., commanding the Philippines Division, and Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A., have sailed for the Island of Mindanao, where General Wood will turn over the governorship of the Moro provinces to General Bliss on April 15. Governor General Ide and the members of the Philippine Commission have departed for Baguio, in the Province of Benguet, Luzon, connected with Manila by 143 miles of railroad, where the summer capital of the government is located. They will remain during the hot season.

The Secretary of the Navy this week received the following self-explanatory letter from an aged citizen of an up-country town in York State: "Mr. Secretary of Navy Dear sir please tell me if Paul Jones Body was found in a Led Casket filled with alcohol and was the body in a good state of preservation, I am 80 years old and favor cremation. But my children prefer the Led Casket and

alcohol, please Let me Here from you. "Respects ———" Secretary Bonaparte made a very formal reply to the old gentleman, informing him, over his own signature, that the body of Commodore John Paul Jones was found in a leaden casket and that there was evidence to show that alcohol had been used as a preservative.

A despatch to the Navy Department on April 5 from Comdr. William H. H. Southerland, commanding the small fleet of American gunboats in Dominican waters, announced that there was a small revolution brewing at Samana, on the north coast of Santo Domingo. No American interests were in danger, and the officials in Washington declined to treat the matter very seriously. Señor Joubert, the Dominican Minister to this country, had heard nothing of the affair, but ventured the opinion that it could not be very serious. He said that there is a man at Samana who for a small sum would start a revolution at any time.

The resignation of Major Gen. Charles Miller as commander of the National Guard of Pennsylvania and the appointment by Governor Pennypacker of Brig. Gen. J. P. S. Gobin to succeed him is looked upon in some quarters as indicating that the Governor does not intend to take the non-protecting attitude that was assumed by Governor Stone in the strike four years ago. General Miller was appointed by Governor Stone over the heads of older brigadier generals, and dated his resignation March 21, which is about the time it began to look as if the Guard might be called upon for active service in the event of disorder at the mines.

European accounts of the trial of General Stoessel, the "hero of Port Arthur," say it is going very badly for that officer. Indeed, his mismanagement of the defense of the Eastern citadel was such that his subordinates, Generals Kondratzenko and Fok, had resolved to defy military law and arrest their superior. General Kondratzenko was killed the day before the arrest was to have been effected. General Stoessel has asked that certain Japanese evidence be called in his defense. If it does not save him Stoessel is likely to be severely punished.

The transport Sheridan, which arrived from Manila on the evening of April 5, had on board, besides a large passenger list and a battalion of the 10th Infantry, four general prisoners, among them being Sidney S. Burbank, formerly a lieutenant in the 6th Infantry, who was court-martialed, and sentenced to be dismissed from the Army and to serve fifteen months in the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. He was married to a Filipino woman, and after reaching the mainland renounced her and reported to the War Department that he was a single man.

In view of the broad gauge and decisive discussion of promotion by selection by officers of the Army, in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, the paper on the same subject by Lieut. Comdr. William S. Sims, U.S.N., which appears on page 881 of this issue, possesses a peculiar interest for the Army as well as for the Navy. Commander Sims has decided views on this question and expresses them so vigorously that his paper will command the close attention even of those who may dissent from his conclusions.

The Bureau of Construction and Repair will have a difficult problem on its hands when given the task of drawing plans for the new 20,500-ton battleship which is contemplated in the Naval Appropriation bill. Hitherto the plans for battleships have been mainly progressive, but the new vessel is such a departure from anything that has been built by the Navy Department, and is of such a radical type that the constructors will have great difficulty in framing satisfactory plans. It is expected that it will take nine months to make the necessary drawings.

The Bureau of Yards and Docks has hopes that Congress will authorize the construction of three new docks in the forthcoming naval appropriation bill. One of these will be at Puget Sound, one at Pensacola, and the third a floating drydock similar to the Dewey, for location at Solomons Island. The bureau is exceedingly anxious that the docks be authorized. It has been pointed out to the naval committees in Congress that the American Navy has fewer docks than any of the other navies of the world.

Another but not unduly disquieting hint of the "yellow peril" is contained in a press despatch of April 4 from Moscow to the effect that General Von Mack, Russian representative of the Red Cross, who has just returned to that city from Japan, declares that the Japanese are actively engaged in war preparations, and he adds that it is evident that the enemy in view is America, and that operations are being planned against the Philippine Islands.

The Senate on April 4 passed the Urgent Deficiency bill, H.R. 17359. Among amendments adopted just before its passage were the following: Appropriating \$25,000 for the reclamation of that portion of the naval station at Honolulu, Hawaii, known as the Reef, and for transportation of the Army on account of the fiscal year 1903, \$25,500.

The new battleship Rhode Island will leave Boston on April 10 for a trip to Hampton Roads, to be followed by a brief cruise. The Rhode Island has never been on a long cruise and the coming trip is merely for the purpose of shaking her down.

The plans and specifications for the new battleships Michigan and South Carolina have been sent out to contractors. Bids will be opened for the ships on June 2.

We have received a copy of the Naval Regulation Circular No. 1, amending the regulations for the Government of the Navy.

HEARING ON ARMY MEDICAL BILL.

At the hearing on the bill to increase the Medical Department of the Army before the House Committee on Military Affairs on March 13, statements were made by Surgeon General O'Reilly, of the Army, the Secretary of War, Dr. Charles A. Reed, of the University of Cincinnati, and Dr. William L. Rodman, of Philadelphia. General O'Reilly explained that the difficulty in getting good surgeons for the Army under the present law was due to the slowness of promotion.

Concerning the proposed Medical Reserve Corps, the Surgeon General said: "I think that patriotism and professionalism will count for a good deal. I think that plenty of men holding very good positions indeed will be glad to come in. I know that men did come in during the Spanish war who made great sacrifices to do so. Then, too, the special sphere of usefulness of reserve corps officers will be at the base and general hospital, where the work is almost entirely professional and where there will probably be no other regular officers than the surgeon in charge. Under these conditions relative rank will be unimportant, and I think we can get reserve officers of mature age and experience to leave their practices in time of war for such work. In the field, of course, we would want young men for the few positions which would not be filled by regular medical officers."

Secretary Taft explained that the pending bill contemplates the formation of a Medical Corps capable of meeting the needs of the present service and at the same time have the nucleus for an expansion into an efficient corps for a very much larger Army than the 60,000 men that are now on the rolls. The present permanent force of the corps is only 320 men. The bill contemplates an increase to 450 men. The present force, including the 165 contract surgeons, is something over 500. Secretary Taft is specially anxious that the proposed Medical Reserve Corps should be created in order to dispense with the system of contract surgeons. "I have some personal knowledge," the Secretary continued, "of the unsatisfactory relations that exist between the contract surgeons and the Army. There are no persons who learn so quickly the difference between a real and a 'Mex' officer, if you may call him such, as the enlisted men. The life of a contract surgeon, especially one who is at all sensitive, is taken up in resenting slights. It is not a healthy attachment to any branch, but a collection of men that are neither fish, nor fowl, and I think the esprit de corps of the whole Service, that branch of the Service, would be very much better if the contract surgeon could be entirely eliminated. I do not consider it necessary to make any provision in the pending bill for the compulsory retirement of contract surgeons. I understand that they are all quite willing to accept change to the present system—to go right in as lieutenants at less salary than they are now receiving as contract surgeons—which is a very marked indication of the advantage that there is in giving them this standing, though terminable at the will of the President, over a relation established by contract." Dr. Rodman, who served as a contract surgeon twenty-five years ago, said the bill was not only a good thing for the Army, but it is the best thing possible for the medical profession. "I do not see," continued Dr. Rodman, "how men of sufficient self-respect and pride can longer serve in the Army as contract surgeons. In the first place, the title is offensive in itself. In the second place, having to do entirely with military people where rank is necessary, the contract doctor is a civilian. I want to say that my personal experience was most pleasant throughout, but it was due to the courtesy and the generosity of my chief, Major Williams, rather than to any actual rights. No one could have been more pleasantly situated than I was. We messed together, we fished and shot together, and, as I have said, it was his courtesy rather than any right of my own that made my service pleasant; but pleasant as it was, I was very glad to terminate it at the end of the contract period."

Dr. Reed, chairman of the Committee on Legislation, appointed by the American Medical Association, stated that copies of the pending bill had been sent into each of the 3,100 counties in the United States with instructions to the receiver to obtain expressions of opinion thereon from leading physicians, medical societies and prominent citizens. Replies strongly favoring the measure were received from more than 2,300 counties.

SECRETARY TAFT ON ELIMINATION BILL.

In the course of Secretary Taft's hearing on the Army Appropriation bill before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, March 28, the following interchange of opinions took place:

Senator Overman. I think you recommended the elimination bill, Mr. Secretary.

Secretary Taft. Yes.

Senator Overman. And it is recommended by the General Staff. I wanted to ask you what the officers in the line think about it.

Secretary Taft. I can not advise you, Senator. You can find opinions on both sides in the Army journals, but it is impossible to say what the average of the opinion is.

Senator Overman. I know there have been a great many articles against it in the journals.

Secretary Taft. Yes, sir. The Army officer, as is proper, finds not his only method, but his chief method, of expression through the communications to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL and the—

Senator Overman. I believe they are not allowed to speak to us about it, and I did not know whether you had some expression that you could give us as to what the general sentiment was.

Secretary Taft. I could not tell you about that. The Army generally is very strongly in favor of the rigid seniority of promotion. Colonel Church, of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, at my suggestion, invited a discussion with reference to the question of promotion by selection, and I think he told me that not more than 8 or 9 per cent., perhaps not that much, of the communications that he received by invitation from every post sustained or supported the proposition of promotion by selection. But, with deference to the Army, I think those who take a broad view of it and who have at heart no personal interest at all, but only a desire to improve the Army, realize, as anyone must who looks into the matter, the absolute necessity for doing something, and it seems to me that this Elimination bill will accomplish the purpose.

Senator Warner. Mr. Secretary, is not one purpose of it to secure a more rapid promotion?

Secretary Taft. Yes, sir.

Senator Scott. And it is to get younger men to the command?

Secretary Taft. Yes. Of course I would not say, and I should not like to reflect upon those who oppose the

Elimination bill by saying, that they are the ones who would be likely to come within the class to be selected for being dropped, for of course there is room for a sincere difference of opinion between disinterested judges, but you can be very certain that all those who are of a character making it probable that they would be dropped are opposed to the Elimination bill. I hope that I make my distinction clear.

ARMY AND NAVY UNION, U.S.A.

The eighteenth anniversary of the founding and incorporation of the order under the laws of the State of Ohio was observed by the different garrisons throughout the country and the Philippines during the past week. Of the present officers of the National Corps, National Comdr. J. Edwin Browne and Insp. Gen. S. E. Adams are from the Volunteer service and served in the Civil War. J. A. Gen. John D. Clute served as a volunteer officer in the War with Spain, while Sr. Vice Nat'l Comdr. Edward Strobel, jr., Vice Nat'l Comdr. Edward V. Auger, A. G. John Schumacher and Nat'l Chaplain John P. Chidwick are from the regular Army or Navy. Eighty per cent. of the membership throughout the Union is from the Regular Service. Camp Theodore Roosevelt Garrison No. 74 of Washington, D.C., held an elaborate observance of the anniversary on April 2. Among the guests invited were Rear Admiral Schley and Gen. A. S. Burt. The other garrisons in Washington, Admiral D. D. Porter No. 6, and Gen. Guy V. Henry No. 9, were guests on the occasion, along with comrades of Gen. Wm. F. Barry No. 25. Capt. Theodor Porter, U.S.N., has been elected to membership in Admiral D. D. Porter No. 6, and will soon be mustered in.

MILITARY ATHLETIC LEAGUE.

The Military Athletic League is perfecting its program and details for the military show at Madison Square Garden, New York city, the last week of April, and the Athletic Committee are hurrying the men at practice at the armories, while Major Rasquin is putting the 3d Battery to work at the armory.

The commander of the reviews during the week beginning April 23 will be: Col. William F. Morris, 9th Regt., N.Y.; Samuel M. Welch, 65th Regt., Buffalo; William G. Bates, 71st Regt., N.Y.; Charles A. Denike, 10th Regt., N.Y.; N. B. Thurston, 22d Regt. Engrs., N.Y., and Lieut. Col. John H. Foote, 14th Regt., N.Y. Up at Fort Ethan Allen the famous Troop G, of the 15th Cavalry, are doing stunts in their practice, and the Infantry company from Governors Island will add to their already splendid record.

Then, too, there will be the Canadians, during the latter part of the week, and the program each night will be arranged to make it specially inviting.

THE SCHOOL FOR COOKS.

Washington Barracks, D.C., April 2, 1906.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The Training School for Bakers and Cooks has been established at this post, with Capt. Francis J. Koester, Sub. Dept., in charge. It is now in operation over two weeks and has been very successful. Sergt. Francis Baugert, 75th Co., Coast Art., is the instructor of the baking students. There is a class of about twenty students with many more en route to take the four months' course.

It is necessary that new methods for the preparation of Army rations, along scientific lines, shall play and continue to play an important part in the development of the American soldier. The former routine system of cooking has been in vogue many years. Upon the present, and new order of training, combined with hard, honest and concentrated toil, will ultimately depend promotion of the future cooks and bakers of Uncle Sam's Army. They have made much progress and, conditions being much better, with the defects and shortcomings of the past overcome, the future is very bright for these schools.

PROGRESS.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Mrs. W. DuBarrie Brooks, formerly of New York, but now residing in Fort Gaines, Ga., announces the engagement of her daughter, Bertha Laurita, to Chief Boat-swain's Mate of the North Carolina Naval Brigade J. Edwin Bunting. The marriage will take place shortly after Easter. Mr. Bunting is one of the most popular members of Capt. Thomas C. Daniels's staff, and his friends in Naval circles are extending to him their most hearty congratulations.

Cards have been issued announcing the marriage of Miss Grace M. Gauthier, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Gauthier, of Plattsburgh, N.Y., to Lieut. A. E. Deitsch, 5th Inf.

News of the engagement of Miss Jessie Beatrice Lennox, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Lennox, of Colorado Springs, to Lieut. William Garland Fay, U.S.M.C., is announced. Lieutenant Fay is attached to the Marine Barracks of the Naval Academy, but is now on leave, which he is spending in Colorado Springs. He is a son of the late Professor W. W. Fay, for many years head of the department of English at this Academy. Miss Lennox is a niece of Senator Scott, of West Virginia.

Several weddings of special interest to society in Washington, D.C., and elsewhere are those of Miss Adola Greely, daughter of Gen. and Mrs. A. W. Greely, U.S.A., to the Rev. Charles Lawrence Adams, at St. John's Church, on April 18, and Miss Katherine Engs-Bradford, daughter of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Royal B. Bradford, U.S.N., to Howard Angell Brockway, of New York, who is now making his home in Baltimore. The latter wedding will take place at St. Margaret's Church at noon on April 17. Another Army wedding will be that of Lieut. Henry C. Jewett, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., to Miss Nannie Hume. It will take place at the Church of the Ascension at five o'clock, April 18. Josiah Jewett, brother of the bridegroom-elect, will be best man, and the ushers will be Lieut. U. S. Grant, 3d, U.S.A.; Lieut. E. J. Dent, Lieut. L. M. Adams, Lieut. J. H. Poole, Capt. Clarke S. Smith and Captain Adams, U.S.A. Miss Hume will have as maid-of-honor her sister, Miss Hume, and the bridesmaids selected are Miss Elizabeth Peters, of Cincinnati; Miss Grace Hanna, of Cleveland; Miss Irene Moore, Miss Ruth Halford, and others.

The engagement is announced of Worna Thorne, daughter of the late Capt. P. M. Thorne, U.S.A., to Mr. William Tuft, of Philadelphia, Pa.

RECENT DEATHS.

Col. O. J. Sweet, 28th U.S. Inf., in a regimental order dated Fort Snelling, Minn., March 26, in announcing the death of Capt. Francis P. Siviter, 28th U.S. Inf., at the U.S. General Hospital, Washington, D.C., March 24, 1906, an account of which was given in our issue of last week, says in part: "By the death of Captain Siviter the Army loses an officer of high professional ability and one who always performed his duties with energetic faithfulness and zeal. He leaves behind him, both in and out of the Army, a host of mourning friends. The heartfelt sympathy of the regiment is extended to his bereaved family."

Major Samuel T. Hamilton, U.S.A., retired, for the last year in charge of the United States recruiting offices in Harrisburg, Pa., died March 30 at the Crissey private sanitarium. His brothers were with him at the time. Major Hamilton had extensive service in the Civil War and in Indian campaigns in the West. He was also one of the officers of the troops which went to the relief of General Custer after the massacre of the Little Big Horn in 1876. He was born in Pennsylvania, March 10, 1844, and served during the Civil War in the 15th Pennsylvania Cavalry, from Aug. 22, 1862, to June 21, 1865, as private, corporal, sergeant, commissary sergeant and quartermaster sergeant. He was appointed second lieutenant, 2d Cavalry, June 18, 1867, and reached the grade of first lieutenant Nov. 27, 1868; captain, June 14, 1879, and was retired for disability in the line of duty Aug. 15, 1892. He was advanced to major on the retired list April 23, 1904.

Mr. John F. Ferguson, who resigned as an acting master in the U.S. Navy in 1862, died at Charleston, Mass., April 3. His wife survives him. Mr. Ferguson was a son-in-law of the late John A. Bates, U.S.N.

Mr. James Moir, father of the wives of Major Thomas G. Troxel, U.S.A., retired, and Major William A. Mann, General Staff, U.S.A., died at Elora, Ontario, April 1, in the 91st year of his age.

Edgerton Morris, aged eighteen, elder son of Major E. R. Morris, surgeon, U.S. Army, stationed at Fort Logan, Colo., died at St. Joseph's Hospital, Denver, Monday evening, March 26, 1906, at 10 o'clock. His death was caused by an injury to the spinal column resulting from a fall from his horse on the previous day. When in the act of mounting, the horse bolted, the rein broke, and although an excellent horseman, he was unable to regain control of the frightened animal. The deceased was born Feb. 7, 1888, at Fort Thomas, Ariz. The interment was at Fort Wayne, Ind., April 1, 1906.

Mr. Horatio N. Tobey, father of Paymr. E. C. Tobey, U.S.N., died at Machias, Me., March 28.

Brevet Col. Joseph C. Clark, major, U.S.A., retired, died at his home in West Philadelphia, Pa., April 3, aged eighty-one years. Colonel Clark was born in Mount Holly, N.J., Nov. 28, 1825. He was graduated from the U.S. Military Academy in 1848, and was assigned as brevet second lieutenant to the 3d U.S. Artillery, and as second lieutenant to the 4th U.S. Artillery, Jan. 6, 1849. After serving as instructor at the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, on coast survey duty and frontier duty at Western forts, he entered the field for active service in January, 1862, in command of Light Battery E, 4th Artillery, Lander's Division. After taking part in General Sheridan's campaign in the Shenandoah Valley, the battles of Winchester, Port Republic, Second Bull Run, Kettle Run, Chantilly and South Mountain, he was severely wounded four times at the battle of Antietam, which unfitted him for active duty till August, 1863. He was retired with the rank of major May 11, 1864, for disability from wounds received in battle. Colonel Clark held three brevets; that of major for gallant and meritorious services in the campaign of the Shenandoah Valley, Va.; lieutenant colonel for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Antietam, Md., and colonel for gallant and meritorious services during the war.

Gen. Ramon Blanco y Arenas, Marquis de Pena Plata, died in Madrid, Spain, April 4. He was born at Bilbao, Spain, in 1832. He fought in the Carlist war, served in Cuba during the rebellion of 1868-1878, and was captain general of the island 1880-1881, and was captain general of Catalonia 1877-1879, 1882 and 1887-1893. In 1894 he was appointed Governor General of the Philippine Islands, succeeding Captain General Despujol. Blanco, in 1897, was sent to Cuba to succeed General Weyler. He started on a policy of pacification, but the Cuban people did not trust him and his administration was not a success.

Brig. Gen. Francis H. Harrington, U.S.M.C., retired, died at New Orleans, La., April 1, when on a visit to his son-in-law, Capt. Newt H. Hall, U.S.M.C., at the naval station. General Harrington had never recovered his health since returning from the Philippines, about eighteen months ago. He suffered a mild paralytic stroke last November. He was born in the District of Columbia and was commissioned a second lieutenant Dec. 8, 1864. He served on various vessels and stations, and took part in the Panama expedition of April and May, 1885, fought at Guantanamo during the war with Spain, and served in the Philippines.

Passed Asst. Engr. John Christian Kafer, U.S.N., retired, lately president of the Engineers' Club, died in Trenton, N.J., March 30. He was born in Trenton, N.J., Dec. 27, 1842. The outbreak of the Civil War found Mr. Kafer in the prosecution of engineering studies and work, and in January, 1863, he was appointed third assistant engineer in the Navy. In the Mackinaw he served through the campaign on the James River. The morning of President Lincoln's death Mr. Kafer sailed for the Mediterranean on the old Kearsarge, whose executive officer was Lieut. Comdr. George Dewey. During the term of Commodore Loring as engineer-in-chief of the Navy, Mr. Kafer, an old shipmate, became his principal assistant and served in a similar capacity under Engineer-in-Chief Melville. He taught at the Naval Academy from 1868 to 1874 and from 1875 to 1882, and was retired June 18, 1888, for disability incident to the Service. In 1885 he declined the professorship of mechanical engineering at Cornell University, and a little later he became associated with the Morgan Iron Works of New York city, serving as vice-president, superintendent, secretary and treasurer. He then became connected with the Quintard Iron Works, and within the last month had organized the consulting firm of Kafer, Mattice and Warren. Mr. Kafer was one of the most active members of the Engineers' Club. He also served as a member of the board of management of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, of which he had also been vice-president. He was the senior American member of the Institution of Naval Architects of Great Britain, a member of the American Society of Naval Engineers, the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, and of the clubs in New York city. Three years ago it was largely through his instru-

mentality that the gift of \$1,500,000 was secured from Mr. Carnegie for the United Engineering building and the Engineers' Club.

Col. J. V. Guthrie died on March 28 at his home, 2222 Auburn avenue, Cincinnati, from a complication of diseases. Colonel Guthrie retired from active participation in business several years ago; he had been a prominent figure in financial circles. Colonel Guthrie held an enviable record as a soldier in the Civil War, and came from fighting stock that had its origin in the War of the Revolution. He was born March 20, 1840, and his death occurred within one day of the sixty-sixth anniversary of his birth. He entered the Civil War as a second lieutenant in the Chicago Zouaves, which was made a part of the 19th Illinois Infantry, which served with Grant in Missouri, and was later attached to the Army of the Cumberland and the 14th Army Corps, fighting in all the battles these organizations were in. He was mustered out as major in 1864. He had several brothers who served in the Volunteers, and the late Major John B. Guthrie, U.S.A., was his brother.

The Military Secretary of the Army has been informed of the death, on April 4, 1906, at Portland, Ore., of Lieut. Col. Theodore J. Eckerson, U.S.A., retired. Lieutenant Colonel Eckerson served as private, Companies I and C, 3d Infantry, from Dec. 20, 1838, to Dec. 20, 1843; as private, Company C, 3d Infantry, from Dec. 25, 1843, to Jan. 21, 1848, and as private, corporal, sergeant and first sergeant, Companies H and L, 1st Artillery, from Sept. 15, 1848, to Feb. 17, 1853. He was appointed military storekeeper, Ordnance Department, Sept. 16, 1853; appointed captain and assistant quartermaster, March 21, 1865; promoted major and quartermaster, Jan. 24, 1881, and was retired from active service Jan. 22, 1885, by operation of law, having reached the age of sixty-four years. He was advanced to the grade of lieutenant colonel on the retired list, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved April 23, 1904. Lieutenant Colonel Eckerson was breveted major March 21, 1865, for faithful and meritorious services in the Quartermaster's Department.

MAJOR ROBERT M. ROGERS, U.S.A., RETIRED.

On Saturday, March 24, 1906, about noon, one of the few officers of the Army whose association with the Navy has been close and unique, passed away after a long and painful illness. At the time of his death he was a patient at the Maine General Hospital in Portland, Me. It seemed especially fitting that he should die in that city where he had made many friends during his long command of Fort Preble close at hand.

Having graduated from the Military Academy in 1867 in the Artillery branch of the Army, he had consequently been frequently drawn into the society of Navy men and his popularity among his fellows was quite sufficient to make him a favorite with the sister service.

Among other varied experiences at sea he had made a summer cruise in the *Saratoga*, at that time a training ship under the command of Comdr. Robley D. Evans. His last cruise on board a U.S. man-of-war was in the cruiser *Columbia* from the Pensacola Navy Yard to New Orleans, as the guest of Capt. J. M. Miller, U.S.N.

It was his fortune to have served during the early part of the Civil War in the ranks, and having later received a commission as a second lieutenant to be on the staff of General Meade at the battle of Gettysburg. It was largely on account of his war services that he was appointed to the Military Academy at West Point in 1863, whence he graduated in 1867.

After the Civil War, while promotion, particularly in his branch of the Service, was very slow, he accepted service in the army of the Khedive of Egypt as lieutenant colonel. His furlough having expired, he was returned to his duties in his legitimate corps and served in various capacities until his retirement as a major on account of ill health incurred in the line of duty.

He was named after Philadelphia's most famous financier to whom the American people owe a debt of gratitude. He was a popular member of the Fortress Monroe Club, Philadelphia Club, the Army and Navy Clubs of New York and Washington, the Metropolitan Club of Washington, and the Cumberland Club of Portland, Me. Highly regarded in the two services, a genial comrade, and a devoted friend, his loss will be felt not only all over the country, but over the whole world. T. H. S.

A SWEDISH SOLDIER.

A recent issue of the *Sycamore* (Ill.) Republican contains an interesting address by Capt. H. C. Whittemore, U.S.V., on the occasion of the unveiling of a life-size portrait of the late Brig. Gen. Carlos J. Stolbrand, U.S.V., in Memorial Hall. From this address it appears that General Stolbrand was born May 10, 1821, in the city of Stockholm, Sweden; educated in the Royal Swedish Military Academy, serving afterwards in the famous Wendes Artillerie, and came to the United States in 1847, where he followed the profession of civil engineer and surveyor until in 1861, at the first call for troops, he offered his services to the President and, through Governor Yates, was authorized to recruit a battery of light artillery. Soon afterwards he was assigned to duty on the staff of General Judah as Chief of Artillery, afterwards in the same position on the staff of General Logan, with whom he remained during the memorable siege and final capture of Vicksburg. By his skill and thorough tactical knowledge he aided largely in this decisive victory. During the siege of Atlanta, he was captured and imprisoned at Charleston. After being specially exchanged, and during the march from "Atlanta to the Sea" he was practically in charge of all the Artillery under the immediate command of that leader of leaders, Gen. William T. Sherman. Soon after arriving at Savannah he was sent with important despatches to Washington. After a chat with President Lincoln, he was handed his commission as Brigadier General. Among other things, at this time, General Sherman wrote of him: "He possesses the God-given faculty of inspiring in others his own splendid courage." Long years after the war was over, General Logan told the speaker that "Stolbrand was about the only man he ever met to whom he would yield in the matter of personal courage." From this great soldier this was indeed great praise. Returning to Savannah, he was assigned to a division and was in command during the march through the Carolinas to Washington. Later he commanded the District of Kansas. After being mustered out in 1866, he purchased and lived on a plantation in Beaufort, S.C., later moving to Columbia, where many of the last years of his life were spent and where he is buried, having died in 1894. His fame as a soldier reached also across the water, and at the close of the War he received the Star of the Swedish Order of

the Sword (1st Class), from King Charles XV., with a plain but beautiful Swedish blade. He was a man of unswerving integrity, unblemished private life, a brave soldier, a loyal and patriotic citizen. He was an ideal soldier, a strict disciplinarian, yet ever watchful for the material comforts of his men. By his brilliant and intelligent service, he added luster to the achievements of the armies of both his native and adopted countries. His son, V. E. Stolbrand, was for several years an officer in the 13th U.S. Infantry, and his grandson, who bears his full name, is a lieutenant of Engineers, and at present on duty in the Philippines, being graduated at West Point last June.

PERSONALS.

Gen. Charles E. Compton, U.S.A., retired, is at Hollywood, Cal.

Major John B. Keefer, U.S.A., retired, resides at 1631 North Front street, Harrisburg, Pa.

Capt. Peter C. Harris, 9th U.S. Inf., on duty in the Philippines, was to leave Manila about April 1 to enjoy a three months' leave in China and Japan.

Chaplain W. H. I. Reaney will remain on duty at the navy yard, New York. His orders directing him to proceed to Portsmouth, N.H., have been revoked.

Among those confirmed by Bishop Satterlee at St. Thomas Church, Washington, D.C., on April 1, was Francis Edgar Williams, son of Col. Charles A. Williams, 21st Inf.

Capt. A. S. Fleming, Art. Corps, ordnance officer at Fort Adams, who was relieved by Capt. O. W. B. Farr, left April 2 for a short leave before assuming his new duties at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

Capt. Charles S. Sperry, U.S.N., president of the Naval War College at Coasters Harbor, in Narragansett Bay, it is understood, will shortly be detached to act as U.S. naval representative at the coming Hague conference.

Gen. Peter C. Hains, U.S.A., a member of the Panama Canal Commission, will deliver an illustrated address before the Engineers' Club at the Belvedere, Baltimore, Md., April 10. He will speak of the canal construction and its engineering problems.

Major A. Cronkrite, Art. Corps, U.S.A., who was ordered some time since to proceed to the Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., for duty, will remain at his present station in New York city until Oct. 1 next, and previous orders have been modified accordingly.

Rear Admiral Bradford, U.S.N., entertained at dinner and afterwards at bridge, March 30, at Norfolk, Va. His guests were: Capt. and Mrs. A. C. Dillingham, Constr. and Mrs. Lawrence S. Adams, Mrs. Holt W. Page, Miss Louise DuBarry and Captain Adams.

Comdr. P. W. Hourigan, U.S.N., who has been on duty on the Constellation, has been ordered to the works of the Fore River Ship and Engine Building Company, Quincy, Mass., for duty in connection with fitting out the New Jersey, and he will be the executive officer of that vessel when she is commissioned.

The Russian Ambassador and Baroness Rosen entertained at dinner in Washington, D.C., April 3, the Vice-President and Mrs. Fairbanks. Others invited were Senator and Mrs. Foraker, Senator and Mrs. Dryden, Senator Wetmore, Mrs. Audenreid, Count Moeenig, of the Italian Embassy; Rear Admiral O'Neil, U.S.N., Mrs. William F. Draper and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Glover.

Major Peter R. Egan, surgeon, U.S.A., who was retired on April 2, for disability incident to the Service, was born in Ireland, Feb. 26, 1855, and was appointed an assistant surgeon in the Army May 23, 1882. He reached the rank of captain in May, 1877, and major and surgeon Feb. 2, 1900. He received the degree of M.D., Columbia University, 1880, and during the war with Spain he served as major and brigade surgeon of Volunteers.

Lieut. Arthur P. Crist, U.S.M.C., and Surg. George G. Hart, U.S.N., were the honored guests at a delightful luncheon at The Iroquois, Buffalo, N.Y., March 30. The guests included Mrs. J. Elson Baker, the Misses Fannie Reed and Virginia Wainwright Baker, of Leesburg, Va. Mrs. Baker and her daughters are en route to San Francisco, Cal., to welcome Mrs. Baker's brother, Lieut. Col. Charles A. Doyen, U.S.M.C., who has been stationed in the Philippines.

Brig. Gen. Joseph M. Califf, U.S.A., retired, who has been in command at Fort McKinley, Me., for the past year and a half, left the post April 3 for his home in Pennsylvania. Just as the General and his family were about to depart the entire garrison assembled in front of his quarters and gave the retiring officer three rousing cheers. General Califf gracefully acknowledged the tribute. Capt. Laurence Clay Brown, A.C., has assumed command of the garrison for the present.

At an extra meeting of the Illinois Commandery, Order of Indian Wars, U.S., under call of the commander, Brig. Gen. B. J. D. Irwin, U.S.A., retired, held March 17, 1906, at Chicago, the following were elected companions of the first class: Philip Reade, colonel, 23d Inf.; Walter T. Duggan, colonel, 1st Inf.; Thomas Cruse, major, Q.M. Dept., U.S.A.; Sydney A. Cloman, captain, 23d Inf.; Gen. Staff; William W. Robinson, jr., lieut. col., Q.M. Dept.; Henry G. Lyon, captain, 17th Inf.; John A. Perry, captain, U.S.A., retired; Lovell H. Jerome, late second lieutenant, 2d Cav.

President Roosevelt, on April 3, was entertaining at the White House the Governor General of Canada and the Countess Grey, accompanied by their daughter, Lady Sibyl Grey; their niece, Lady Alexandra de Vere Beauclerk, and Col. Hanbury Williams. In the evening the President gave a dinner party and, in the absence of Mrs. Roosevelt, Mrs. Cowles, wife of Rear Admiral Cowles, U.S.N., was hostess. Among those invited to meet the distinguished house guests were the British Ambassador and Lady Durand, the Secretary of State and Mrs. Root, the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Bonaparte, Lieutenant Colonel Count Gleichen, of the British Embassy, and Rear Admiral Cowles.

Gen. C. A. Woodruff, U.S.A., was the guest of honor at the meeting of the Men's Club of the First Presbyterian Church in Alameda, Cal., March 27. During his address he defended General Wood and the American troops for the recent killing of the 600 Moros at Jolo, among whom were said to be many women and children. He said that the men climbing a mountain top to meet other men who were stationed there to kill the climbers, there was nothing else to do but kill if they could as an act of self-preservation. It was human nature and only incarceration in an insane asylum would prevent all men from doing the same under similar conditions. The speaker paid his respects to the Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, and declared that the very utterances of the New York reformer showed that Dr. Parkhurst had never yet stood face to face in a life or death struggle where it was his life or the other man's, for if he had he would know better than to make the statements he has uttered.

Col. E. Hunter, U.S.A., retired, is residing at 295 Central Park West, New York city.

Major Thomas F. Quinn, U.S.A., retired, makes his home at 79 Rutland place, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Lieut. H. L. Wigmore, U.S.A., was a guest at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York city, March 31.

Capt. W. C. Coulson, R.C.S., and Mrs. Coulson, after a visit in the East for many months, have returned to their Western home at Orange, Cal.

Comdr. E. Lloyd, jr., who has been at Annapolis on waiting orders, has been assigned to do duty as ordnance officer, navy yard, League Island, Pa.

Capt. John Dennett, R.C.S., has been granted sixty days' sick leave, and will visit his son, Dr. John Dennett, jr., at Silverbell (via Red Rock), Ariz.

Mrs. Newberry, wife of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, returned to her home in Washington, D.C., March 31, from a visit of several weeks at Hot Springs, Va.

Capt. and Mrs. H. F. Jackson, lately from Fort Monroe, have taken an apartment in the Cordova, corner of Florida avenue and Twentieth street, Washington, D.C.

Gen. and Mrs. Franklin Bell are expected in Washington next week as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Edson Bradley, at Stoneleigh Court, who will give a dinner for them during the week.

Contract Surg. Charles E. MacDonald, U.S.A., is at present serving with the 46th Co. of Philippine Scouts with Capt. E. E. Fuller in command, at Gumay, Samar, P.I., and his service there has been most pleasant and interesting.

In a recent letter to Miss Fitchett, principal of Hampton College, Hampton, Va., Capt. B. F. Tilley, U.S.N., said: "I am glad to have my daughter with you. It is just the school for an Army or Navy girl, and I shall say so to all my friends."

Comdr. John H. Gibbons, U.S.N., naval attaché at London, England, who has been granted a brief leave, sailed from Liverpool for New York April 6. He will return to London with a bride, as he makes the trip to the United States to get married.

Capt. and Mrs. A. C. Dillingham gave a very delightful dinner on board the U.S.A.S. Franklin at Norfolk, Va., March 28. Covers were laid for eight and their guests were: Mr. and Mrs. Hugh N. Page, Mr. and Mrs. C. Brooks Johnston, and Lieutenant Smith.

Miss Adeline Hammond, daughter of Dr. T. L. Hammond, of Washington, D.C., and Miss Simpson, daughter of Col. W. L. Simpson, U.S.A., are the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Baird, 221 King George street, Annapolis, Md., for the mid-Lent hop at the Naval Academy.

Lieut. Comdr. Frederick L. Chapin, U.S.N., who has been on duty in the Bureau of Navigation, Washington, D.C., has been ordered to Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company, Newport News, Va., for duty in connection with the Louisiana, and will be executive officer of that vessel when commissioned.

Capt. and Mrs. L. R. Burgess, of the Artillery, entertained at dinner recently at the Presidio Dr. and Mrs. Davis, of San Francisco; Capt. and Mrs. Nugent, and Capt. and Mrs. Aultman. Mrs. Nugent, wife of Capt. G. A. Nugent, Q.M. of the Presidio, has returned from her visit in the East. Dr. and Mrs. Davis have been the guests of their daughter, Mrs. Burgess, at the Presidio, for a week before going to their country home.

Gen. and Mrs. Corbin, Capt. W. E. Horton, and Capt. J. A. Moss, U.S.A., expect to reach New York about April 9. The General and Mrs. Corbin will proceed at once to Ardsley-on-the-Hudson for a visit with the General's daughter, Mrs. Parsons; but Captains Horton and Moss will remain in New York, stopping at the Army and Navy Club. The General and Mrs. Corbin will probably be in Ardsley and New York until about April 20, when they will proceed to Washington, returning to St. Louis about April 30.

A correspondent writing early in March from near Manila says: "Lieut. M. R. Hilgard, 16th Inf., on duty at Baguio, Benguet, P.I., as constructing quartermaster and commissary, has about completed the buildings at that station, and people who have visited there call it the Mackinac of the Philippines, as it is necessary to build a fire every night to keep from freezing to death, and they also say that during December ice, one-quarter of an inch thick, forms on water in pails, etc., which are exposed to the night air! O take us up to Baguio, where the frigid breezes blow, where the frost comes up so sudden, in the water, through the snow. Lieut. C. R. W. Morison, 16th Inf., accompanied by Mrs. Morison, has gone to Baguio, P.I., and will be assigned to duty with the Infantry detachment at that place."

A dinner was given by Rear Admiral Sigsbee, U.S.N., at Alexandria, Va., March 30, on the Brooklyn. Mrs. Peel entertained charmingly at dinner Rear Admiral Sigsbee and staff March 29 at Ramleh. The last of the series of dinners in return for the lavish hospitality of the members of the American and English colonies was given by Admiral Sigsbee on board the U.S.S. Brooklyn, April 1. The Countess of Cromer invited Admiral Sigsbee to meet the Prince of Wales at Cairo on April 3, and Admiral Sigsbee, with his staff and a number of other American officers, attended a reception to the Prince April 4, given by Mr. Giddings, the Consul General. The Brooklyn left Alexandria, April 5, for America, stopping at Gibraltar to coal and to assist the drydock Dewey if necessary. Charles Zitrick, chief master-at-arms and champion boxer of the squadron, and Charles Hoskins, ordinary seaman, both of Brooklyn, had a bout of six rounds, the victory going to Zitrick.

Lieutenant Colonel Count Gleichen, now British military attaché at Washington, D.C., arrived at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., March 29. He witnessed a bareback and saddle drill by Troop G, in command of Lieutenants Van Leer and Foster, given in the riding hall in his honor. This was followed by a saddle drill by Troop C, in command of Capt. Warren Dean. The party then adjourned to the gymnasium where the entire garrison was lined up for inspection, and twenty-two picked men from the regiment gave a dismounted rifle drill. The Artillery command turned out and the Count inspected this arm of the Service. The Count had a horse from each troop at his service and he rode several. He was driven through the garrison and shown how the American soldier lives. In the afternoon Q.M. Sergeant McCutcheon, Troop C, equipped with his field accouterments, presented himself to Count Gleichen. The English army officer took a decided interest in the equipments, examining them thoroughly. In the afternoon a reception was tendered the distinguished guest at the officers' club, all of the officers being present. Count Gleichen left the post at five o'clock to attend a reception to Lady Grey at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York city. Count Gleichen expressed himself as well pleased with the conditions of affairs at the military post.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. C. M. Tozer, U. S.N., at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, March 27.

Pay Dir. H. M. Denniston, U.S.N., and Mrs. Denniston, will sail for Europe on April 14, to be gone six months.

A daughter, Alberta Josephine Mitchell, was born to the wife of Lieut. Ralph M. Mitchell, Art. Corps, U.S.A., at Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y.

The permanent address of Mrs. Francis Pierpont Siviter, widow of the late Captain Siviter, U.S.A., is 123 Dithridge street, Pittsburg, Pa.

Lieut. W. W. Rush, U.S.N., was the guest of Comdr. and Mrs. Cottman at the Puget Sound Navy Yard, Bremerton, Wash., the week of March 24.

Mrs. Chubb, wife of Lieut. Col. Charles St. John Chubb, 2d U.S. Inf., is still in this country, and is for the present at the Normandie, Columbus, Ohio.

Lieut. R. W. McNeely, U.S.N., is to be ordnance officer on the U.S.S. Louisiana when commissioned, and has arrived at Newport News, Va., where the vessel is fitting out.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Joseph B. Coghlan, U.S.N., gave a dinner of twelve covers at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., March 30, and on March 31 Mrs. Coghlan entertained at luncheon for Mrs. Furness, of St. Paul.

Naval Constr. John G. Tawressey, U.S.N., superintending constructor at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, was the guest on Sunday, March 18, of Naval Constr. and Mrs. Beuret at the navy yard at Puget Sound, Wash.

In addition to the list published in our issue of March 24, the President has designated as alternate for the appointment of midshipmen to the Naval Academy this year Follett Bradley, son of Major A. E. Bradley, Med. Dept., U.S.A., now stationed at Fort Sheridan, Ill.

Lieut. Comdr. E. Lloyd, jr., U.S.N., promoted commander from Feb. 12, 1906, entered the U.S.N.A. June 17, 1874. Among other tours of duty he has served on the Constitution, Franklin, Enterprise, Boston, Detroit, Solace, Chicago and Massachusetts, at the Ordnance Proving Ground, Annapolis, and at the Naval Academy.

Lieut. Col. Robert H. Patterson, Art. Corps, promoted colonel on April 1, vice Lomia, retired, entered the Army as a second lieutenant, 1st Art., Sept. 23, 1867, and is a graduate of the Artillery School, class of 1871. He was promoted first lieutenant Oct. 1, 1874; captain, June 29, 1896; major, Art. Corps, May 8, 1901, and lieutenant colonel, Nov. 1, 1903.

Sergt. Michael Butler, 125th Co., Coast Art., U.S.A., who some time since made a complaint against Lieut. Roy L. Taylor, has been reduced to the ranks himself. Sergeant Butler, is reported, struck a private in his company. He was placed under arrest and then left the garrison without leave and paid a short visit to New London. When he returned to the fort he was re-arrested and immediately reduced to the rank of private.

Mrs. Chadwick, wife of Rear Admiral French E. Chadwick, U.S.N., has been awarded by the French government this year's medal of the Federal Alliance Francaise. One such token is bestowed each year upon one of the presidents of the branches of the alliance, in recognition of their efforts in the interest of the French language, art and literature. Mrs. Chadwick is honorary president of the Alliance Francaise of Newport.

The twelfth annual civic ball and military ball of Gen. James Shields Garrison, 108, Army and Navy Union, was held in Knights of Columbus Building at New Rochelle, N.Y., on March 16, and proved both a financial and social success, eclipsing any previously held. The music was supplied by the Fort Slocum orchestra-band, and the hall was appropriately decorated. The grand march was led by the garrison's commander, John J. Murphy, of Fort Slocum.

Lieut. and Mrs. Benjamin H. Pope left Washington, D.C., March 27, for San Francisco. They will sail from there, April 16, for the Philippine Islands, to join Mr. Pope's regiment, the 8th Infantry, stationed at Camp Jossman. Mrs. Pope, who went to Washington to spend the holidays with her mother, Mrs. Brosius, at the Olympia, has been seriously ill, and her friends are apprehensive that she will be unable to make the long journey of thirty-eight days without serious results.

Col. Luigi Lomia, Art. Corps, who was placed on the retired list at his own request after over forty-two years' service, was born in Italy and appointed to the U.S.M.A. from Texas, Sept. 1, 1863. After graduating in 1867 he was promoted to second lieutenant, 5th Art. During his various details of duty he has served as professor of military science and tactics at Ohio Agricultural College, and also at the University of Wisconsin; was military attaché to Legation of United States to Italy from March to September, 1890, and was with General Miles in his expedition to Porto Rico in July and August, 1898.

Col. George S. Grimes, U.S.A., who is in command at Fort Hamilton, N.Y., and who was a guest at the recent review of the 13th N.Y. in its armory at Brooklyn by Colonel Schulze, of the 1st Connecticut, in some remarks after the collation, said he was very much interested not only in seeing a twelve company regiment under one roof, but in the proficiency and efficiency shown in the work of the regiment, which, he said, speaks volumes for the officers of the regiment, and the personnel of the command. He said he could not quite understand it. He would be pleased at any time to see the regiment, he said, at Fort Hamilton, and to aid the command in any possible way.

"All regret to see Post Comsy, Sergt. L. W. Beardslee leave this post for the Philippines," writes a correspondent at Fort Fremont, S.C. "His genial ways and habitual smile have won him many friends. His estimable wife and bright little son will be sadly missed. Mrs. H. P. Burr entertained Sergt. and Mrs. Beardslee last Wednesday evening, March 28, and Mrs. Oliver Smith, wife of the Post Q.M. Sergt., also entertained at her home in honor of Sergt. and Mrs. Beardslee. Mrs. Beardslee is spending a week with Mrs. Benjamin Burr, of Beaufort, S.C., prior to leaving for San Francisco, Cal., where she will reside during the sergeant's sojourn in the Philippines."

Among those who witnessed the launch of the new steamer Hendrik Hudson, of the Hudson River Day Line, at Newburg, N.Y., March 31, were: Col. C. W. Larned, S. E. Tillman and E. E. Wood; Lieut. Col. W. B. Gordon, Capt. H. J. Koehler, M. L. McGrew, F. W. Coe, H. E. Yates, and T. Franklin, and Lieutenants Sunderland, McDonough, Lynch and Ball, from West Point, N.Y., and Charles H. Haswell, ninety-seven years of age, the first engineer employed by the U.S. Navy. He remembers Fulton's first steamer, the Clermont, and, as assistant engineer in the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, New York city, he is at his desk almost every day.

Mrs. G. W. Mentz is visiting at 101 East Sixty-fifth street, New York city.

A daughter was born to Mrs. Cheatham, wife of Paymr. J. Johnston Cheatham, U.S.N., on March 20.

The Tacoma again has been ordered to continue to Suez, to be in readiness to render service to the drydock Dewey.

Mrs. Byrne, wife of Gen. C. C. Byrne, U.S.A., sails on April 7 for Europe, where she expects to spend the next twelve months.

Col. L. Lomia, U.S.A., sprained his back very severely last week by a hard fall on the staircase of his residence at 122 Elm street, New Rochelle, N.Y.

Mrs. Scott, widow of Major Douglass M. Scott, U.S.A., is passing a few days in Washington, D.C., en route to her summer home in Coburg, Canada, from Charleston, S.C.

Mrs. Susan Abercrombie Wilson, widow of the late Capt. T. H. Wilson, 2d Inf., is the guest of Gen. and Mrs. Scully, at their home, 610 Piedmont avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Edwards, who have been the guests of Mrs. J. J. Almy at 1019 Vermont avenue, Washington, D.C., have left for their home in Blowing Rock, N.C.

The friends of Mrs. Taylor, mother of Major W. H. Chatfield, 27th U.S. Inf., will regret to learn that she has been very ill for the past month at his home, Fort Sheridan, Ill.

Lieut. Comdr. John H. Gibbons, U.S.N., will be married during Easter week. The bride-elect is also returning from England with her uncle, Mr. William Ingersoll, of Paris.

Rear Admiral W. M. Folger, U.S.N., was among the passengers on the Princess Irene, of the North German Lloyd line, arriving at New York city April 5 from Mediterranean ports.

Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks Mordecai T. Endicott on April 4 took his oath of office for a new term, and on that date received his commission, signed by the President and Secretary Bonaparte.

Mrs. Henry Whitney, of Fort Thomas, Ky., announces the engagement of her daughter, Mildred de Navarre, to Capt. Fine Wilson Smith, 4th U.S. Inf. The marriage will take place on April 25.

Mrs. Duvall, wife of Gen. William P. Duvall, U.S.A., left Washington, D.C., on Thursday, April 5, for a short visit to relatives in Augusta, Ga., before joining General Duvall at his new station in Atlanta, Ga.

Earl Grey, Governor General of Canada, went to Mount Vernon on the despatch boat Dolphin on April 5, accompanied by the British Ambassador and a large party. The Dolphin was turned over to the party for the trip by the Navy Department.

Mrs. Humphrey, wife of the Quartermaster General, C. F. Humphrey, U.S.A., has as her guest her sister, Mrs. Mexia, and Mrs. Fisher, her niece. The latter was formerly Miss Florence Thomas, daughter of the late Major Evan Thomas, U.S.A.

Lieut. Comdr. S. Arnold, U.S.N., who has been on the sick list, has been discharged from treatment in the Naval Hospital, Washington, D.C., and ordered to duty as inspector of engineering material in the Central Pennsylvania and Western New York District.

Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., who is to become Chief of Staff upon the retirement of General Bates, on April 14, left Fort Leavenworth, Kan., April 4, for Washington. He will visit General Carter in St. Louis and stop at his own home in Kentucky en route.

Mrs. Maus, who has passed the winter with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Povel, in Washington, D.C., has gone to Monterey, Cal., to join her husband, Colonel Marion P. Maus, who has just returned from the Philippines with his regiment, the 20th Infantry.

Asst. Naval Constr. R. H. Robinson, of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, went to Cleveland, Ohio, last week to make an inspection of a new type of automatic doors for hatches. He has prepared a report which will soon be submitted to the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair.

Mrs. Roosevelt and her three children, Ethel, Archie and Quentin, entertained the members of President Palma's family at five o'clock tea on board the Mayflower at Havana, Cuba, April 3. President and Señora Palma were not present, owing to the fact that the President was suffering from a slight indisposition.

After a delightful round of receptions, luncheons and dinners at Cairo, Admiral Sigsbee and the staff officers of the U.S.S. Brooklyn returned to Alexandria, Egypt, April 5, to find the sea too rough on the bar for the safe passage of the ship. Sailing was delayed until the sea is smoother, when the ship sails for Messina and not for Gibraltar.

The following Army and Navy officers registered at the New Grand Hotel, New York city, during the week ending April 5: Capt. D. B. Devore, U.S.A.; Paymr. John Ross Martin, U.S.N.; Lieut. J. M. Luby, U.S.N.; Lieut. J. A. Ruggles, U.S.A.; Lieut. Albert S. Fuger, U.S.A.; Dr. J. L. Taylor, U.S.N.; Lieut. J. A. Higgins, U.S.A.

Rear Admiral James M. Forsyth, U.S.N., Mrs. Forsyth, and Mrs. Charles P. Helfenstein, sailed from New York on the Morgan Line steamship Comus on April 4 for New Orleans and vicinity, returning north on the Comus, leaving New Orleans May 5. Capt. Frank Kemble, of the Comus, is an old messmate of Rear Admiral Forsyth's, and they served together in the War of the Rebellion on blockade off Charleston in 1864-5 on the monitor Nantucket.

The Navy Department received a cable from Rear Admiral C. J. Train, commanding the Asiatic Station, on April 4, which said that Ensign H. D. Cooke, jr., in command of the gunboat Pampanza, and Coxswain Gilmore, both of whom were wounded in the action against the hostile Moros at Mt. Dajo, Island of Jolo, in the engagement of March 6-8, had arrived at Cavite and had been transferred to the hospital at Cananaco. Both of the injured men are doing well.

Among the brilliant company at the British Embassy, Washington, D.C., April 5, when the Ambassador and Lady Durand gave a second dinner for the Governor General of Canada and Countess Grey, were Admiral Dewey and Assistant Secretary of War and Mrs. Oliver. The Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Robert Bacon escorted the Earl and Countess Grey and a party of twenty to Mount Vernon in the morning. They made the trip in the U.S. yacht Dolphin.

A special party of nearly one hundred persons interested in the movement for negro industrial education in

the South, left Washington, D.C., April 2, to attend the twenty-fifth anniversary exercises of Tuskegee Institute. In the party were educators of national reputation, financiers and representative men and women of the East. Secretary William H. Taft of the War Department was one of the guests, and Andrew Carnegie was another, as also was Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president of Harvard University. Others, making 110 in all, joined the party on the way.

The following were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D.C., during the week ending April 4: Lieut. F. R. Kenney, U.S.A., and Mrs. Kenney; Col. R. D. Potts, U.S.A.; Col. Wm. T. Russell, Capt. W. S. Hughes, Lieut. G. A. Taylor, and Lieut. G. M. P. Murphy, U.S.A.; Pay Dir. J. B. Redfield, Chaplain James J. Kane, and Comdr. P. Williams, U.S.N.; Lieut. W. W. Gordon, U.S.A.; P.A. Engr. C. F. Nagle, U.S.N.; Surg. F. M. McCallum, U.S.A.; Ensign D. A. Weaver, U.S.N.; Lieut. D. B. Wills, U.S.M.C.; Comdr. H. G. Leopold, U.S.N.; Major C. C. MacConnell, U.S.A., and Mrs. MacConnell.

The Auditor for the State and other Departments referred to the Comptroller of the Treasury for review a decision making an original construction of the statutes providing for the allowance of mileage to officers of the Army. The Auditor decided that an officer of the Army detailed as assistant to inspect lighthouses in the 12th District, in Hawaii, is entitled to reimbursement for actual traveling expenses, including subsistence, instead of mileage. It is generally impossible to perform the necessary journeys in the Hawaiian Islands by ordinary means of public travel, owing to lack of railroads, etc., and it is necessary to employ private conveyances. Officers of the Army and Navy serving under the Lighthouse Establishment were authorized by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor on June 13, 1904, to incur actual necessary expenses. Similar authority had been granted by the Secretary of the Treasury in 1902. Reviewing the Auditor's decision, however, the Comptroller notes that officers of the Army are entitled to actual traveling expenses only for sea travel, and under some other special provisions of law that are not applicable to the case under consideration. "It is now well established," the Comptroller says, "that officers of the Army and Navy detailed for duty in any civil branch of the Government are entitled to the same pay and allowances that they are entitled to when assigned to duty in the military service, and no other, unless specific provision is made by statute for other pay or allowances. I am therefore of opinion that officers of the Army are not entitled to actual traveling expenses for travel in going to or from places inaccessible by means of common carriers or otherwise."

The paragraph of the Uniform Order relating to the height of the collar of the dress coat and white coat of officers of the Army has been variously interpreted and the General Staff of the Army was recently called upon to give an interpretation which might be regarded as authentic. The General Staff recommended that Paragraphs 18 and 20, G.O. 197, 1904, be amended so as to allow a variation from 1 1/4 to 2 inches in the height of the collar for these garments. A recommendation was recently received by the War Department that the Uniform Order be amended so as to provide a mess jacket of white duck for tropical wear instead of cloth. It was also recommended to the Department that a full dress for tropical wear be prescribed by a modification of the prescribed white uniform and that a cap ornament be prescribed for the white cap and that the glove for wear with khaki uniform be made the same color as the leggings. The General Staff made a report on these matters and stated that the Quartermaster's Department is now experimenting with a dye to color the gloves like the leggings. Attention was called to the fact that a cap ornament such as asked for has already been adopted. The other suggestions are not deemed urgent and are filed.

Surgeon General O'Reilly of the Army has filed with the House Committee on Military Affairs a memorandum based on official information which says with respect to the matter of rank in the medical service of the Japanese army: The surgeon general has the rank of lieutenant general. At least three of the chief surgeons of the geographic divisions have the rank of major general; the remainder that of colonel. The general commanding an army has a staff composed of three officers. These are the chief of staff, the chief of artillery, and the chief surgeon. These have equal rank, which is that of major general. The chief surgeon of a division has the rank of colonel. A Japanese medical officer serves three years with the rank of first lieutenant, when he becomes a captain. At the end of the eighth year he becomes a major. In four more years he is made a lieutenant colonel, and in three more, or fifteen years in all from his entrance into the service, he is promoted to colonel. These promotions occur provided his examinations and record are satisfactory.

In reviewing the proceedings of the G.C.M. in the case of Capt. Walter Cox, asst. surg., U.S.A., who was found guilty of gross neglect of duty and sentenced to be reduced ten files in rank and to be reprimanded, Col. M. B. Hughes, 1st U.S. Cav., commanding the Department of Texas, says: "The evidence in this case lays bare the fact that this officer was guilty of a continued neglect of duty seldom equaled in the Army. It is hard to conceive how the commanding officer of a troop, battery, company or detachment can attempt to justify himself in turning over entirely to an enlisted man the instruction of his command under the plea that it is 'a matter of routine duty.' It is further to be remarked that when an officer attaches his signature to any official paper he assumes the responsibility for the correctness of such paper, no matter who performed the clerical work involved."

Secretary Taft is in agreement with Major General Corbin's belief that lieutenants in the Army should not marry unless they have sources of income other than their Army pay, for in the course of a recent statement to the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, he said: "I do think that the lieutenants who have families have to spend all that they get and perhaps a little more in supporting themselves. There has been a good deal of ridicule of the proposition that an officer should not be allowed to marry until after he becomes a captain, unless he can show that he has some independent means other than his salary. With great trepidation I venture to express the opinion that such a provision would be a good

one, however contrary to the common law it was to discourage matrimony."

A unique bill, now in the hands of Senator Foraker, petitions Congress for \$50,000, a part recompense for losses sustained by the family and relatives of the Hawkins family in Virginia during the Revolutionary War. Major Edward W. Hawkins is searching for data in aid of the bill. One of his relatives, who was a brigadier general in the War of 1812, contributed his entire fortune in aid of the American cause, leaving his own family almost penniless. Major Hawkins is not only the oldest attorney in Kentucky, but is the oldest resident of Newport, being ninety-two years old, and still practicing law. In securing data many letters of interest coming from Revolutionary stock in old Virginia have reached Major Hawkins.

Major H. L. Roberts, 26th Inf., has translated for the Army Military Information Division the decree issued Dec. 4, 1905, forbidding the wearing of foreign uniforms, civil or military, on French soil, except in the case of officials representing foreign governments and foreign soldiers authorized to cross French territory on official duty. Major Roberts has also translated the circular relative to the autumn maneuvers of 1906, issued by the General Staff of the French army, "Bureau of Military Operations and of the General Instruction of the Army, No. 72." "The Recruiting of German Officers" is the subject of a paper translated from the German by Capt. Edgar A. Sirmeyer, 8th Cav.

The following candidates for admission into the U. S. Military Academy have been appointed during the past week: Jasper A. Davies, Eureka, Cal.; Herbert P. Bell, alternate, Eureka, Cal.; Virgil A. Ector, alternate, Greenville, Ga.; Robert W. Barr, Clinton, Mo.; Volney McFadden, alternate, Virginia, Mo.; Francis G. Marsh, alternate, Virginia City, Nev.; John A. Miller, alternate, Gardnersville, Nev.; David McCoach, jr., 2431 Carpenter street, Philadelphia, Pa.; E. W. Alrich, Fredericksburg, Va.; Y. M. Barber, alternate, Sharps, Va.; W. B. F. Cole, alternate, Fredericksburg, Va.; Isaac Larsen, alternate, Superior, Wis.

Special effort is being made by the Bureau of Insular Affairs to have Philippine students in the United States as wards of their home government interest themselves in athletics so that when they return to the islands they may encourage athletic games and the resulting physical development which is sadly lacking among the Filipinos. American officers in the Philippines have found that constant exercise enables them to resist the debilitating climate to a larger degree. The fact has been made clear to the students, and coupled with ambition it is hoped to make something out of the effort.

A press despatch from Los Angeles, Cal., states that in a letter from Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, U.S.A., who with Mrs. Chaffee is now in Mexico, received by friends April 4, he states that he will not go to Los Angeles to live, as intended, but will proceed to New Orleans, from which place he will go to New York on April 7. The letter states that General Chaffee has been offered an important public office in New York city, and that it is likely he will accept it. No intimation was given in the letter as to the nature of the position offered.

The following is a summary of enlistments for the line of the Army during the month of February, 1906: Enlistments in cities and towns, 1,251; enlistments at military posts and in the field, 311; total number of enlistments, 1,562. Classified as follows: Infantry (white), 888; Coast Artillery, 328; Engineer battalions, 22; Cavalry (white) 97; Field Artillery, 159; U.S. Military Academy detachments, 3; Infantry (colored), 6; Cavalry (colored), 22; Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry, 4; Philippine Scouts, 33.

After July 1 next the supply of all cooking and bakery utensils for the U.S. Army in the field and on travel, except on transports, will be transferred from the Quartermaster's Department to the Subsistence Department. The supply of bake ovens and bakery utensils at posts will be similarly transferred. This change has been authorized upon the recommendation of Gen. Henry G. Sharpe, Commissary General.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations sent to Senate March 29, 1906.

Promotions in the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment.
First Lieut. Frank C. Wood, Porto Rico Regiment, to be captain from March 25, 1905, to fill an original vacancy.
Second Lieut. Jaime Nadal, Porto Rico Regiment, to be first lieutenant from March 25, 1905, vice Wood, promoted.
Second Lieut. Henry C. Reisch, Porto Rico Regiment, to be first lieutenant from April 1, 1905, vice Patterson, appointed second lieutenant of Infantry, U.S.A.

Nominations sent to the Senate April 3, 1906.

Promotions in the Army.

Medical Department.

Capt. Charles Lynch, asst. surg., to be surgeon with the rank of major from April 2, 1906, vice Egan, retired.

Corps of Engineers.

Major Solomon W. Roessler, C.E., to be lieutenant colonel from April 2, 1906, vice Powell, appointed brigadier general.

Quartermaster's Department.

Major Frederick G. Hodgson, Q.M., to be deputy Q.M.G. with the rank of lieutenant colonel from March 31, 1906, vice Miller, appointed brigadier general.

Capt. Arthur W. Yates, Q.M., to be quartermaster, with the rank of major, from March 31, 1906, vice Hodgson, promoted.

Cavalry Arm.

First Lieut. Albert N. McClure, 15th Cav., to be captain from March 31, 1906, vice Harris, 4th Cav., resigned.

Second Lieut. William M. Cooley, 5th Cav., to be first lieutenant from March 29, 1906, vice Abbott, 6th Cav., detailed in Signal Corps.

Artillery Corps.

Lieut. Col. Robert H. Patterson, A.C., to be colonel from April 1, 1906, vice Lomia, retired from active service.

Major George F. E. Harrison, A.C., to be lieutenant colonel from April 1, 1906, vice Patterson, promoted.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate April 2, 1906.

Appointments in the Army.

First Lieut. Wallace M. Craigie, 7th Inf., from the Infantry arm to the Cavalry arm, with rank from Feb. 2, 1901.

First Lieut. Russell T. Hazard, 1st Cav., from the Cavalry arm to the Infantry arm, with rank from Feb. 2, 1901.

Promotion in the Army.

Major John P. Kissar, detailed inspector general, to be lieutenant colonel in the A.C. from March 28, 1906, vice Califf, appointed brigadier general.

Major John M. Banister, surg., to be deputy surgeon general with the rank of lieutenant colonel from March 29, 1906, vice Turrill, appointed brigadier general.

Artillery Corps.

To be lieutenant colonels.

Major Henry M. Andrews, A.C., from March 3, 1906.

Major Charles D. Parkhurst, A.C., from March 16, 1906.

To be major.

Capt. George W. Van Deusen, A.C., from March 3, 1906.

To be captains.

First Lieut. Frank E. Hopkins, A.C., from Feb. 24, 1906.

First Lieut. Ernest R. Tilton, A.C., from March 3, 1906.

First Lieut. Homer B. Grant, A.C., from March 3, 1906.

First Lieut. Leonard T. Waldron, A.C., from March 9, 1906.

Cavalry arm.

Second Lieut. George H. Baird, 11th Cav., to be first lieutenant from March 27, 1906.

Artillery Corps.

Lieut. Col. Harry R. Anderson, A.C., to be colonel from March 26, 1906.

Infantry arm.

Major Edward E. Hardin, 7th Inf., to be lieutenant colonel from March 23, 1906.

Capt. William H. Sage, 23d Inf., to be major from March 23, 1906.

First Lieut. Alfred Aloe, 12th Inf., to be captain from Jan. 24, 1906.

First Lieut. Thomas J. Fealy, 1st Inf., to be captain from Feb. 17, 1906.

First Lieut. Frank W. Rowell, 11th Inf., to be captain from March 3, 1906.

First Lieut. Hugh A. Drum, 23d Inf., to be captain from March 23, 1906.

First Lieut. John M. Campbell, 5th Inf., to be captain from March 24, 1906.

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—William H. Taft.

Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.

Lieut. Gen. John C. Bates, Chief of Staff.

GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL.

Recruit Henderson E. Stanley, mounted service, white, Cavalry, unassigned, having been tried for desertion with apprehension, by a general court-martial convened at Fort Monroe, Va., and found not guilty of desertion, but guilty of absence without leave until returned to military control, in violation of the 32d Article of War, was sentenced "to suffer a stoppage of \$50 of his pay, the amount paid for his apprehension." Major General Grant, in reviewing the proceedings in S.O. 78, April 4, 1906, D.E., says: "In the foregoing case of Recruit Henderson E. Stanley, mounted service, white, Cavalry, unassigned, the court has failed to impose any punishment for the offense of absence without leave, and has made a stoppage of pay as reimbursement for the cost of apprehension, notwithstanding that it is found that this man was not apprehended. In the opinion of the reviewing authority these facts show that the majority of the members of the court are below the standard of intelligence requisite for the transaction of court-martial duty in the Service. The stoppage was disapproved April 3, 1906; the man will be released from confinement and restored to duty."

S.O. APRIL 5, 1906, WAR DEPT.

The leave granted Contract Surg. Stephen M. Long is extended two months.

First Lieut. Fred Van S. Chamberlain, 2d Inf., to Fort Logan, Colo.

Leave for three months with permission to go beyond sea is granted 1st Lieut. William F. H. Godson, 10th Cav.

Capt. Ernest Hinds, Art. Corps, relieved treatment Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., and to return to proper station.

The advancement from grade of first lieutenant to that of captain of Charles N. Barney, asst. surg., is announced.

CIRCULAR 20, MARCH 31, 1906, WAR DEPT.

The following decision has been made and is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned: Examination for gunners, Artillery Corps.—The requirements of Par. 102, G.O. 93, W.D., June 17, 1905, that the examination in subject (c) for first class gunners shall "be confined to the material of the battery and its accessories to which the company is assigned" is interpreted to permit the use for purposes of instruction and examination of the old model telescopic sight in case of companies assigned to batteries of which the 3-inch objective sight is now an accessory.—(Decision Chief of Staff, March 9, 1906.)

By order of the Secretary of War:

J. C. BATES, Lieut. Gen., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 8, MARCH 31, 1906, ATLANTIC DIVISION.

G.O. 2, c.s., these headquarters, are so far modified as to designate the three months commencing April 15, and ending July 14, 1906, inclusive, as the regular season for small arms practice at the post of Fort McPherson, Ga.

By command of Major General Wade:

JOHN B. KERR, Col., Gen. Staff, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 9, APRIL 2, 1906, ATLANTIC DIV.

Post commanders will enter on their post records, in a book to be kept for the purpose, a statement showing the results of the examinations of officers of their command in the Garrison School course.

The proceedings of Garrison School examining boards in these cases, including the questions and answers acted upon, will be retained at post headquarters for the period of six months, and will then be destroyed under the supervision of post commanders.

The records of examinations of officers of the organized militia examined at posts in the Garrison School course, will also be kept in the record book, and the examination papers and proceedings of examining boards in their cases will be destroyed after six months, as indicated above.

By command of Major General Wade:

JOHN B. KERR, Col., Gen. Staff, Chief of Staff.

CIRCULAR 16, APRIL 4, 1906, ATLANTIC DIV.

In reply to a request for a decision as to whether a drum major of an Infantry regiment is considered to be a "member of an organization armed with the rifle or carbine," the War Department replied that Par. 85, Small Arms Firing Regulations, 1906, requires bandmen, trumpeters, and musicians, to take the prescribed course of target firing, and they are therefore entitled to such rewards and emoluments as are given for skill at target practice.

G.O. 18, MARCH 17, 1906, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Lieut. Col. George H. Torney, deputy surgeon general, commanding the Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, is announced as chief surgeon of this department, in addition to his other duties, and will also assume the duties of medical superintendent of the Army Transport Service, relieving Col. John D. Hall, asst. surg. general, this day retired.

G.O. 19, MARCH 29, 1906, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

First Lieut. Burton J. Mitchell, 12th Inf., aide-de-camp, I.S.A.P., will act as Military Secretary of the department during the absence on leave of Col. William A. Simpson, Military Secretary.

G.O. 20, MARCH 30, 1906, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Capt. William C. Wren, Q.M., will assume charge of the

office of the chief Q.M. of the department during the absence on leave of Col. John L. Clem, A.Q.M.

G.O. 8, MARCH 27, 1906, DEPT. OF THE EAST.

Publishes a table showing the best records made at post athletic meets in this department during the year 1905.

COURT-MARTIAL OF OFFICER.

G.O. 10, APRIL 3, 1906, DEPT. OF THE EAST.

This order publishes the proceedings of the G.C.M., which convened in New York city March 8, and of which Col. George S. Grimes, Art. Corps, was president, and Major David C. Shanks, 4th Inf., judge advocate, for the trial of Major David Price, Art. Corps.

Charge I.—"Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline."

The specification alleged that Major Price failed to make certain inspections of the New York National Guard between Feb. 6 and 15, as ordered.

Charge II.—"Conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman."

The specification under this charge stated that Major Price failed to keep his pledge to abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors, and that he became so drunk as to be arrested by the police of Syracuse, N.Y., on Feb. 9. He was found guilty of Charge I and the specification, and not guilty of Charge II and the specifications. He was sentenced "To be reduced five files on the lineal list of majors of the Artillery Corps, and to be reprimanded in orders by the reviewing authority."

In his remarks upon the case General Grant sums up the evidence which the court did not consider sufficient to justify a verdict of guilty on the charge of intoxication, and says:

"None of the witnesses who observed him or came in contact with him during this period have testified positively that he was intoxicated; but all the circumstances of the case point with unerring certainty to intoxication as a fact, that his condition on being found was produced through excessive use of intoxicating liquor, that such condition could have been produced in no other way, and that nothing he drank at 3 a.m. of Feb. 6 produced a condition of unconsciousness or irrationality, continued or otherwise. Investigation and statement of the witnesses prior to trial create the belief that they have failed to tell the plain truth to the court, that Major Price was on a drunken debauch, and was found in a most aggravated condition of alcoholism on the 18th of February. The finding of the court and its sentence hold Major Price responsible for neglecting his duty during the time mentioned. In the opinion of the reviewing authority he should have been found guilty of the second charge and its specifications. The sentence is therefore approved. The remarks herein are believed to be a sufficient reprimand and the sentence will be forwarded to the War Department in order that the reduction in rank may be executed. Major Price on receipt of this order is released from arrest and restored to duty."

G.O. 18, MARCH 27, 1906, DEPT. OF MISSOURI.

Par. II, G.O. No. 17, c.s., these headquarters, is rescinded, and the following substituted therefore:

II. Post commanders will submit to these headquarters in advance, for the approval of the department commander, schemes of instruction suited to their respective commands which will divide the time devoted to training between the garrison and the field so as to fulfill the requirements of G.O. 44, c.s., W.D., while making two kinds mutually helpful. These schemes will cover periods of one, two, or three months at a time as may be found most expedient.

By command of Brigadier General Wint:

C. R. NOYES, Major, Mil. Sec. Dept., Mil. Sec.

G.O. 7, MARCH 29, 1906, PACIFIC DIVISION.

In pursuance of the provisions of Par. 3, S.O. 49, W.D., Feb. 27, 1906, Col. Sedgwick Pratt, A.C., is relieved from duty at these headquarters.

COURT-MARTIAL OF OFFICER.

G.O. 12, MARCH 22, 1906, DEPT. OF TEXAS.

This order publishes the proceedings of the G.C.M. at Fort Reno, Okla. Ter., of which Major Charles W. Taylor, 13th Cav., was president, and Capt. Pierce A. Murphy, 1st Cav., was judge advocate, for the trial of Capt. Walter Cox, asst. surg., U.S.A.

Charge 1.—"Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman."

Twelve specifications—(specifications 1 to 5 alleging rendition of false returns of instruction; specifications 6 and 7 alleging the making of wilfully false certificates to reports of instruction; specification 8 alleging the rendition of false report of vaccination; specifications 9 and 11 alleging the signing of false certificates to commissary vouchers; specifications 10 and 12 alleging the wrongful obtaining of special diets for patients not entitled thereto.)

Charge 2.—"Neglect of duty."

Twenty-seven specifications—(specifications 1 and 2 alleging failure to see that special diets were not drawn for patients not entitled thereto; specifications 3 to 7 alleging failure to have monthly physical inspections for the detection of venereal disease; specifications 8 to 12 alleging failure to cause recruits to be vaccinated; specifications 13 to 17 alleging failure to have hospital corps detachment drilled in corps drill and field work; specifications 18 and 19 alleging failure to conduct class of instruction for hospital corps detachment; specifications 20 to 22 alleging failure to cause candidates for promotion to be kept under continuous observation during examination; specifications 23 to 25 alleging gross negligence in the signing of false certificates on reports of examination of candidates for promotion, in failing to ascertain whether said certificates were true or false; specifications 26 and 27 alleging gross negligence, in rendering false reports of operations and admissions to sick report, in failing to ascertain whether such reports were true or false.)

To which charges and specifications the accused pleaded "Not Guilty."

The findings were as follows: Of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th specifications of the first charge he was found guilty, except the words, "and were wilfully placed on said return with intent to deceive his superior officer," and of the excepted words, "Not Guilty." Of the 6th, 7th, 9th and 11th specifications he was found "Guilty," except the words, "and which was well known by the said Captain Cox to be false when he signed it, and which was made with intent to deceive his superior officers," and of the excepted words, "Not Guilty." Of the 8th specification, "Not Guilty"; of the 10th and 12th specifications, "Guilty," except the word "wrongfully," and substituting therefor the words, "through neglect," and of the excepted words, "Not guilty," and of the substituted word, "Guilty."

Of the first charge, "Not Guilty, but guilty of gross neglect of duty to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in violation of the 62d Article of War."

Of the 1st, 2d, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th of the second charge he was found "Guilty." Of the 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th specifications, "Not Guilty," and of the 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th specifications, "Find the facts as charged, but attach no criminality thereto." Of the second charge, "Guilty."

Sentence: "To be reduced ten files in rank and to be reprimanded in orders by the reviewing authority."

"In the foregoing case," says Colonel Hughes, the Department Commander, "the proceedings and findings are approved. The sentence, although considered light, is approved and will be duly executed." The further comments of Colonel Hughes are given elsewhere in this issue.

G.O. 13, MARCH 30, 1906, DEPT. OF TEXAS.

G.O. 10, c.s., these headquarters, is amended so as to include the month of July in the season for field training or that part of the year assigned especially to practical instruction, as prescribed in Par. 1, G.O. No. 22, series 1905, S.W.D. Post commanders will modify the schemes for progressive instruction in conformity with this order.

By order of Colonel Hughes: WALTER L. FINLEY, Major, Military Secretary.

G.O. 10, FEB. 10, 1906, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

In this order General Wood says: "The chief surgeon of the division calls attention to the fact that it is the exception rather than the rule for him to receive a properly prepared requisition."

"Requisitions should be corrected by chief surgeons of departments, as the great loss of time involved in returning papers

to remote stations often precludes such action by this office." General Wood also calls special attention to the instructions given which comprise points that are most frequently disregarded.

G.O. 11, FEB. 12, 1906, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

Upon the arrival of the transport Sheridan at Manila with the 24th Infantry, the following changes of duty and assignment to stations of troops in this division will be effective: To the Department of the Visayas—The 24th Infantry—Headquarters and one battalion to Camp Bumpus, Leyte. (One company at Balangiga, Samar); one battalion to Camp Downes, Leyte; one battalion to Warwick Barracks, Cebu. The battalions for these stations will be selected by the regimental commander.

To the Department of Mindanao—The 24th Infantry—Headquarters and 3d Battalion to Zamboanga, Mindanao; 1st Battalion to Cottabato, Mindanao; 2d Battalion to Jolo, Jolo.

As soon as practicable after the arrival of the Sheridan the headquarters and battalion, 24th Inf., for station at Camp Bumpus and Balangiga, will be transferred to the transport Lisicum, which will proceed to Tacloban, Leyte (and if necessary to Balangiga, Samar), exchanging these organizations with those of the 6th Infantry now there. The Lisicum will then proceed to Zamboanga, Mindanao, where the 6th Infantry will exchange with the 20th Infantry at that station, and the Lisicum will then return with the latter troops to Manila. In similar manner the transport Ingalls will take the troops indicated for Camp Downes and Cottabato to their proper stations and return the 20th Infantry at Cottabato to Manila, and a chartered transport will make the necessary transfer of troops to Cebu and Jolo and return with the 20th Infantry, now at latter place, to Manila.

The 20th Infantry will be relieved from further duty in this division, and will proceed on the transport Sheridan on or about March 5, 1906, to San Francisco, Cal.

G.O. 14, MARCH 1, 1906, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

The 8th and 9th Companies, Philippine Scouts, are assigned to the 5th Battalion, Philippine Scouts, vice the 15th and 23d Companies, transferred to unassigned. The 34th Company, Philippine Scouts, is assigned to the 3d Battalion, Philippine Scouts, vice the 13th Company, transferred to unassigned. The commanding officers concerned will report accordingly. As soon as practicable after the arrival in Manila Bay of the transport Meade, which sailed from San Francisco, Cal., on Feb. 10, the 2d Infantry and the 8th and 13th Batteries, Field Art., will be reported to the commanding general, Dept. of Luzon, for assignment to stations.

G.O. 13, FEB. 24, 1906, DEPT. OF LUZON.

With the approval of the division commander, the 10th Company, Philippine Scouts, now at Candelaria, Tayabas, will proceed to Camp Wilhelm, Tayabas, for duty.

G.O. 14, FEB. 26, 1906, DEPT. OF LUZON.

The following changes of station of troops in this department are ordered to take place on March 8: Co. F and G, 9th Inf., from Cuartel Meisic to Cuartel de Espana, Manila; Co. F, 13th Inf., from Cuartel Meisic to Fort William McKinley, Rizal; Co. H, 13th Inf., from Cuartel de Espana to Fort William McKinley, Rizal; the 13th Co., Philippine Scouts, from Cuartel de Espana to Cuartel Meisic, Manila. Cuartel Meisic will remain as at present, a subpost of Cuartel de Espana.

G.O. 8, FEB. 9, 1906, DEPT. OF MINDANAO.

First Lieut. Fred E. Buchan, 3d Cav., having reported as acting judge advocate of the department, with station at Zamboanga, Mindanao, vice Capt. John P. Finley, 27th Inf., Captain Finley will report to the Governor of the Moro Province for duty as District Governor of Zamboanga.

G.O. 9, FEB. 19, 1906, DEPT. OF MINDANAO.

The various organizations of the 20th Infantry, will stand relieved from duty in this department to take effect upon the arrival of the headquarters and battalions of the 6th Infantry, at their respective stations.

G.O. 4, FEB. 10, 1906, DEPT. OF VISAYAS.

On account of the prevalence of beri-beri at Tavarin, the 35th Co., Philippine Scouts, excepting the second lieutenant and twenty-five men who will remain at the station, is relieved from further duty at Tavarin, Samar, and will proceed to and take temporary station at Bulao, Samar.

G.O. 5, FEB. 14, 1906, DEPT. OF VISAYAS.

The following change in station of troops in this department is ordered: Second Lieut. Julius C. Le Sage, Philippine Scouts, and detachment of thirty-two enlisted men of the 24th Co., Philippine Scouts, are relieved from further duty at Camp Menicke, Samar, and will proceed to and take station at Borongan, Samar.

G.O. 6, FEB. 19, 1906, DEPT. OF VISAYAS.

Co. K, 6th Inf., is relieved from further duty at Balangiga, Samar, and will return to its proper station, Camp Bumpus, Leyte, and be held in readiness for transportation to Zamboanga, Mindanao.

G.O. 7, FEB. 22, 1906, DEPT. OF VISAYAS.

The 19th Co., Philippine Scouts, is relieved from further duty at Tagbilaran, Bohol, and will proceed to and take station at Warwick Barracks, Cebu.

G.O. 8, FEB. 26, 1906, DEPT. OF VISAYAS.

The following changes in station of troops in this department are ordered: The 19th Co., Philippine Scouts, now at Warwick Barracks, Cebu, will proceed to and take station at Tavarin, Samar, relieving the 35th Co., a part of the latter company being temporarily at Bulao, Samar. The 35th Company on being relieved will proceed to Camp Hartshorne, Samar, and relieve Co. L, 21st Inf. Co. L, 21st Inf., on being relieved, will proceed to and take station Camp Connell, Samar.

GENERAL STAFF.

Leave for ten days is granted Lieut. Col. Henry A. Greene, Gen. Staff, Chief of Staff, Northern Division. (March 19, N. D.)

Major George F. E. Harrison, Gen. Staff, will report in person to the Chief of Artillery in Washington for duty as an assistant in his office. (March 31, W.D.)

Capt. William G. Haan, Gen. Staff, is designated to make the annual inspection of the militia of Nevada. (March 23, Pac. D.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Leave for ten days is granted Major Francis H. French, I. G. (March 29, N.D.)

Major Charles G. Morton, I.G., will proceed to Manila for duty. (Feb. 20, Phil. D.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Post Q.M. Sergt. Charles Gaddess will proceed to San Mateo, Rizal, for duty. (Feb. 19, Phil. D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Stearns Cooper from duty at Camp Dargaga, Albay, and will proceed to Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, for duty. (Feb. 20, P. Div.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. William A. Lorenz, U.S.A., having been tried by a G.C.M. convened at the Presidio of San Francisco, and found guilty of desertion, was sentenced to be dishonorably discharged, forfeiting all pay and allowances, and to be confined at hard labor for eighteen months. The sentence was approved March 15, 1906, and will be executed at Alcatraz Island, Cal. (March 17, D. Cal.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Richard J. Williams, upon relinquishing the unexpired portion of his furlough April 2, 1906, will report at the general depot, Q.M.D., Washington, D.C., for temporary duty, after which he will be sent to New York city for duty. (March 31, W.D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Quartermaster's Department are ordered: Capt. Charles H. Martin, Q.M., in addition to his present duties, will report to the commanding general, Department of the Columbia, for assignment to duty temporarily in charge of the office of chief

Q.M. of that department, relieving Major Frederick G. Hodgson, Q.M. Major Hodgson, upon being thus relieved, will proceed to Atlanta, Ga., for duty as chief Q.M. of the Department of the Gulf, relieving Lieut. Col. Samuel R. Jones, deputy Q.M.G., who will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for duty as chief Q.M. of the Department of the Columbia, relieving Captain Martin, temporarily in charge of that office. (April 4, W.D.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Post Coms. Sergt. Ferdinand Rohde to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty. (Feb. 15, Phil. D.)

The following named officers of the Subsistence Department will proceed to Fort Riley, Kas., for temporary duty, for the purpose of taking the course at the School of Cooks and Bakers at that post: Capt. Frederic H. Pomroy, C.S.; Capt. Sam F. Bottoms, C.S. (April 4, W.D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Major Frederick P. Reynolds, surg., is relieved from temporary duty as acting chief surgeon of the department, and will comply with Par. 7, S.O. 233, series 1905, D. Colo. (March 24, D. Colo.)

Major Thomas U. Raymond, surg., will proceed to Malabang, Mindanao, for duty. (Feb. 9, D. Mindanao.)

Major Charles Richard, surg., is detailed to represent the Medical Department of the Army at the Fifteenth International Congress of Medicine, to be held at Lisbon, Portugal, April 19 to 25, 1906. (March 30, W.D.)

Leave for ten days is granted Capt. Charles E. Marrow, asst. surg., to take effect upon his being relieved from duty at Fort Sheridan. (April 3, W.D.)

The leave granted Capt. Frank T. Woodbury, asst. surg., is extended twenty days. (March 29, W.D.)

First Lieut. Frank W. Weed, asst. surg., now sick at Camp Menicke, Samar, will proceed to Manila, division hospital, for observation and treatment. (Feb. 15, D.V.)

First Lieut. Harry G. Humphreys, asst. surg., now at Bulao, Samar, will, upon being relieved by Contract Surg. Julius A. Eschobar, proceed to Camp Jossman, Guimaras, for duty. (Feb. 17, D.V.)

First Lieut. Harold W. Cowper, asst. surg., is relieved from duty at Washington Barracks, D.C., to take effect upon the arrival of Capt. Bailey K. Ashford, asst. surg., and will then proceed to Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., for duty. (March 29, W.D.)

First Lieut. James I. Mabree, asst. surg., will proceed to Zamboanga, Mind., for duty. (Feb. 23, Phil. D.)

Contract Surg. Walter Whitney is relieved from duty at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, and will proceed to Fort Terry, N.Y., for duty. (March 29, W.D.)

Contract Surg. Alpha M. Chase will proceed to Fort Clark, Tex., for temporary duty. (March 22, D.T.)

Contract Surg. William E. Hall, now at Cuartel Meisic, will proceed to Atimonan, Tayabas, for duty. (Feb. 12, D. Luzon.)

Contract Surg. Wallace E. Sabin, now at Camp Eldridge, Laguna, will proceed to Nasugbu, Batangas, for duty. (Feb. 23, D. Luzon.)

Contract Surg. T. Ogier Hutson, now at Tavarin, Samar, will proceed to Holo, Panay, base hospital, for observation and treatment. (Feb. 6, D.V.)

Contract Surg. George F. Adair will proceed to Fort Terry, N.Y., for temporary duty as post surgeon, and upon its completion will return to his proper station, Fort Wadsworth, N.Y. (March 31, D.E.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of assistant surgeons are ordered: 1st Lieut. Samuel E. Lambert at the expiration of his present leave will proceed to Fort Wright, Washington, for duty. 1st Lieut. Louis C. Duncan upon arrival at San Francisco, Cal., will proceed to Fort Missoula, Mont., for duty. (March 30, W.D.)

Boards of medical officers as hereinafter constituted are appointed to meet on May 1, 1906, at the places designated to conduct the preliminary examination of applicants for appointment in the Medical Corps of the Army: At Fort Duchesne, Utah—1st Lieut. George H. Scott, asst. surg. At Fort Barrancas, Fla.—1st Lieut. Cary A. Snoddy, asst. surg. (April 4, W.D.)

Sergt. First Class Francis J. Eisenman, H.C., will proceed to Binangonan, Rizal, for duty. (Feb. 12, D. Luzon.)

Sergt. First Class Martin Simmel, H.C., now at Camp Eldridge, Laguna, will proceed to Camp McGrath, Batangas, for duty. (Feb. 23, D. Luzon.)

Sergt. First Class James C. Gunn, H.C., Camp Keithley, Mind., will be sent to Zamboanga, Mind., for dental treatment. (Jan. 31, D. Mind.)

Sergt. First Class Fred L. Pattison, H.C., is assigned to duty in the office of the chief surgeon of the department. (Feb. 12, D.V.)

Sergt. First Class Clifford H. Perry, H.C., is assigned to duty at Cotabato, Mind. (Feb. 14, D. Mind.)

Sergt. First Class George C. Doran, H.C., from further duty at Camp Connell, Samar, to Gandara, Samar, relieving Sergt. First Class Thomas Robinson, H.C., who will proceed to Camp Connell, Samar, for duty. (Feb. 19, D.V.)

Sergt. First Class Henry Kilikelly, H.C., is relieved from duty at Fort McDowell, Cal., and will proceed to the General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D.C., for duty. (March 22, D. Cal.)

Sergt. Frank E. White, H.C., Fort Apache, Ariz., will be sent to the General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N.M., for duty. (March 29, W.D.)

Sergt. John Lovci, Jr., H.C., Fort Apache, Ariz., will be sent to Fort Snelling, Minn., for duty. (March 29, W.D.)

Sergt. Richard A. Servis, H.C., Whipple Barracks, Ariz., will be sent to the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., for duty. (March 29, W.D.)

Sergt. First Class John Huff, H.C., is relieved from duty at Fort McDowell, and will proceed to Fort Sill, Okla., for duty. (March 20, D. Cal.)

Sergt. First Class Thomas Salmon, H.C., now at Nasugbu, Batangas, will report to the C.O. at that station for duty. (Feb. 17, D. Luzon.)

Sergt. First Class Albert A. Roby, H.C., upon relief will be sent to the Depot of Recruits and Casuals, Fort McDowell, at such time as will enable him to be sent to Manila on the transport leaving San Francisco about May 5, 1906. (March 30, W.D.)

Sergt. Jonathan S. Fenner, H.C., will upon receipt of this order be placed upon the retired list. (March 30, W.D.)

Sergt. First Class Glen D. Gorton, H.C., will proceed by the first available Government transportation to Camp Jossman, Guimaras, for duty. (Feb. 24, D.V.)

Sergt. First Class Edward R. Murphy, H.C., will proceed to Ilorente, Samar, for duty, relieving Sergt. First Class Ulysses S. G. Allen, who will proceed to Camp Bumpus, Leyte, for duty, relieving Sergt. Gus Frankau, who will proceed by the first available Government transportation to Taft, Samar, for duty, relieving Sergt. Edward A. Lovelly, Jr. The latter will proceed to Camp Connell, Samar, for duty. (Feb. 17, D.V.)

Sergt. First Class Robert S. Miller, H.C., having been tried by a G.C.M. at Fort Reno, D.T., and found not guilty of disobedience of orders, in violation of the 21st Article of War, but guilty of disobeying certain instructions from his superior officer; guilty of opening mail addressed to the surgeon, of failing to promptly prepare certain reports, of making a false statement, and of presenting false reports to the surgeon; not guilty of causing a false and fraudulent claim to be presented against the United States; not guilty of forgery; not guilty of making a false record; not guilty of embezzling certain hospital funds, and not guilty of embezzling certain subsistence funds, but guilty of wrongfully, knowingly and willfully misappropriating and converting to his own use the said subsistence funds, was sentenced "to be dishonorably discharged from the service of the United States, forfeiting all pay and allowance due him." Colonel Hughes, commanding the Department of Texas, in reviewing the proceedings, says: "In the foregoing case the court, in its finding as to the second specification, fourth additional charge, was evidently of the belief that the accused had come into possession of certain commissary funds without being the lawfully constituted agent of the commissary officer, and that no fiduciary relation existed and that hence no embezzlement was possible. It is believed, however, that in his capacity as bailee, the accused, by his subsequent misappropriation and conversion of the funds in question, committed the statutory crime of embezzlement. While it is apparent also that the guilty acts of the accused were in a measure due to the lax methods of administration obtaining in his organization at Fort Reno, the reviewing authority is of the opinion that

by his offenses the accused showed himself to be deserving of a severer penalty than that imposed by the court. But in order that he may not escape all punishment the sentence is approved and will be duly executed."

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about June 15, 1906, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Major Herbert M. Lord, paymaster. (April 3, W.D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Ord. Sergt. Joseph Jenkins, the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., will be sent to Fort Logan, Colo., for duty. (April 3, W.D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

Sergt. Ernest Dieckhoff, Signal Corps, Fort Miley, Cal., will be sent to Seattle, Wash., for duty. (March 31, W.D.)

Promotions in the Signal Corps, made by the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, announced on April 2, include the following: To be sergeant, Corporal Joseph Drescher, to date April 1, 1906; to be corporal, First Class Private William H. Rose, to date April 1, 1906. The following N.C. O. having re-enlisted in the Signal Corps on the dates set after their respective names, the continuance of their warrants from the dates of their re-enlistments is announced: First Class Sergts. John C. Pritch, March 18, 1906, and Samuel B. French, March 22, 1906.

CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. M. B. HUGHES.

The leave granted Lieut. Col. Edward J. McClelland, 1st Cav., is extended fifteen days. (March 31, W.D.)

2D CAVALRY.—COL. F. K. WARD.

Leave for one month and twenty days, or so much thereof as he may be able to take advantage of prior to May 16, 1906, is granted 2d Lieut. Charles McH. Eby, 2d Cav., Fort Riley. (March 24, D. Mo.)

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. William W. Gordon, 2d Cav., Fort Riley, Kas. (March 23, D. Mo.)

Leave for three months, to take effect on or about April 1, 1906, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Oscar A. McGee, 2d Cav. (March 24, N.D.)

Leave for three months, to take effect on or about April 1, 1906, is granted 1st Lieut. Morton G. Mumma, 2d Cav. (March 23, N.D.)

3D CAVALRY.—COL. J. H. DORST.

Capt. James N. Munro, 3d Cav., having arrived on the transport Sheridan, Feb. 20, 1906, will proceed to Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, for duty. (Feb. 20, Phil. D.)

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. STEDMAN.

Leave for fourteen days, to take effect about April 15, 1906, is granted 1st Lieut. Charles C. Winnia, 5th Cav., Fort Huachuca, Ariz. (March 26, D. Colo.)

Capt. Clarence R. Day, 5th Cav., having been appointed regimental commissary, will proceed from Fort Apache, Ariz., to Fort Huachuca, Ariz., for duty. (March 21, D. Colo.)

First Lieut. Edward A. Sturges, 5th Cav., having completed a tour of duty of two years as squadron adjutant, 3d Squadron, 5th Cav., on March 31, is relieved from duty as such.

First Lieut. Edward A. Sturges, 5th Cav., was on April 1 unassigned; assigned to Troop I.

First Lieut. Ha B. Myers, 5th Cav., was on April 1 appointed squadron adjutant, 3d Squad., 5th Cav., vice Sturges, relieved.

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. A. RODGERS.

Leave for three months, to take effect on or about April 1, 1906, is granted Capt. Elvin R. Heiberger, 6th Cav., Fort Meade, S.D. (March 26, N.D.)

First Lieut. James E. Abbott, 6th Cav., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Signal Corps of the Army. Lieutenant Abbott will proceed to Fort Omaha for duty. (March 29, W.D.)

On account of exceptional circumstances, the leave granted 1st Lieut. William O. Reed, 6th Cav., is extended one month. (March 30, D.D.)

8TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. S. ANDERSON.

First Lieut. Osmun Latrobe, Jr., 8th Cav., is designated to take command of a reconnaissance party to proceed to the east coast of the Island of Luzon. He will be accompanied by 2d Lieut. Kinzie B. Edmunds, 8th Cav., and a party of ten enlisted men. (Feb. 21, D. Luzon.)

Second Lieut. Thomas H. Cunningham, 8th Cav., is relieved as Q.M. and C.S. at San Mateo, Rizal, and will proceed to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty with his regiment. (Feb. 12, D. Luzon.)

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. A. AUGUR.

Leave for four months, to take effect on or about April 10, 1906, is granted Capt. Milton F. Davis, 10th Cav. (March 30, W.D.)

Leave for three months, to take effect on or about April 12, 1906, is granted 2d Lieut. Ephraim F. Graham, 10th Cav., Fort Robinson. (April 2, N.D.)

13TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. P. HATFIELD.

Leave for one month, to take effect about April 1, 1906, with permission to apply for an extension of fourteen days, is granted 2d Lieut. Clarence A. Dougherty, 13th Cav. (March 26, D.T.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. A. GODWIN.

Leave for two months, to take effect about April 5, 1906, is granted 1st Lieut. Kyle Rucker, 14th Cav. (March 20, D. Colo.)

Second Lieut. Paul H. Weyrauch, 14th Cav., now at Fort Walla Walla, Wash., will proceed to Boise Barracks, Idaho, for temporary duty. (March 20, D. Colo.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. M. WALLACE.

Leave for one month and ten days, to take effect about April 23, 1906, is granted 2d Lieut. W. W. Overton, 15th Cav. (April 4, D.E.)

Col. William M. Wallace, 15th Cav., is relieved from treatment at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., and will return to his proper station. (April 4, W.D.)

ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. S. M. MILLS, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

Capt. Edwin Landon, A.C., will report in person to the commandant, School of Submarine Defense, Fort Totten, N.Y., on Aug. 24, 1906, for duty as an instructor in that school, relieving Capt. Richmond P. Davis, A.C. (March 31, W.D.)

Leave for three months is granted 1st Lieut. Jesse G. Langdon, A.C. (March 28, Pac. D.)

The operation of so much of Par. 17, S.O. 283, Dec. 6, 1905, W.D., as directs Major Adelbert Cronkrite, A.C., to proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco for assignment to duty, suspended by Par. 19, S.O. 291, Dec. 15, 1905, W.D., until April 1, 1906, is further suspended until Oct. 1, 1906, and Major Cronkrite will remain on his present duties at the general depot of the Quartermaster's Department in New York city until the latter date. (April 2, W.D.)

Col. George S. Grimes, A.C., is detailed as member of the board of officers appointed to meet at the Army Building, New York, vice Lieut. Col. John D. C. Hoskins, A.C., relieved. (March 28, D.E.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about March 28, 1906, is granted 2d Lieut. Patrick H. Winston, A.C. (March 23, D. Colo.)

Sergt. Major Edward P. Leeds, A.C., junior grade, Fort Greble, will be sent to Fort Williams, Me., for duty. (March 30, W.D.)

Sergt. Major Patrick F. Duggan, A.C., j.g., Fort Williams, Me., will be sent to Fort Greble, R.I., for duty. (March 30, W.D.)

Capt. Cornelis DeW. Wilcox, A.C., is detailed as a member of the examining board at Fort Monroe, Va., vice Capt. Harry F. Jackson, A.C., relieved. (March 30, W.D.)

First Lieut. Frank J. Miller, A.C., in addition to his duties as Q.M. at Key West Barracks, Fla., will assume charge of the construction work at that post, relieving 1st Lieut. Charles L. Fisher, A.C., of that duty. (March 30, W.D.)

The sick leave granted 1st Lieut. Harry E. Mitchell, A.C., is extended four months. (March 30, W.D.)
Electrician Sergt. George Nelson, now at Fort St. Philip, La., upon the return of Electrician Sergt. Charles D. Oothoudt to that post from furlough, will be sent to Fort Dade, Fla., for temporary duty. (March 31, W.D.)

Col. John McClellan, A.C., recently promoted from lieutenant colonel, with rank from March 16, 1906, is assigned to the Coast Artillery. (April 3, W.D.)

Capt. Willoughby Walke, A.C., will proceed to Fort Monroe for temporary duty with the Coast Artillery, in order to prepare himself for his examination for promotion. (April 3, W.D.)

Colonel Morris, A.C., commanding the Artillery District of San Francisco, Cal., with headquarters at the Presidio of San Francisco, under date of March 21, announces that in accordance with the provisions of Par. 1, G.O. 198, W.D., 1905, and the report of a Board of Officers consisting of Lieut. Col. R. H. Patterson, A.C., Capt. H. B. Clark, A.C., 1st Lieut. R. H. Penner, A.C., convened at Fort Baker, Cal., of the Artillery Corps, is a first class gunner to rank as such from March 12, 1906. He is the first man in this district to qualify under the provisions of the order quoted, which shows that the provision of the order is appreciated by those who were previously debarred.

INFANTRY.

3D INFANTRY.—COL. T. C. WOODBURY.
Leave for one month and fifteen days, to take effect about April 4, 1906, is granted 2d Lieut. Frederick H. Svenson, 3d Inf. (March 26, D.T.)

4TH INFANTRY.—COL. P. H. RAY.
Leave for three months, to take effect when his services can be spared, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Earle W. Tanner, 4th Inf., Fort Brady, Mich. (March 23, N.D.)

5TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. D. COWLES.
First Lieut. Howard C. Price, 5th Inf., was on April 1 appointed battalion adjutant (2d Batt.), 5th Inf., vice 1st Lieut. John M. Campbell, 5th Inf., resigned.

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. CORNMAN.
Leave for two months, to take effect about April 15, 1906, is granted 2d Lieut. Donald W. Strong, 7th Inf., Fort William Henry Harrison, Mont. (March 22, D.D.)

9TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. REGAN.
First Lieut. William A. Castle, 9th Inf., Fort William McKinley, Rizal, will proceed to Camp Wilhelm, Tayabas, for duty. (Feb. 16, Phil. D.)

12TH INFANTRY.—COL. _____
Second Lieut. Carroll B. Hodges, 12th Inf., is relieved from further temporary duty assigned him, and detailed as commissary, post of Iloilo, relieving Capt. Jacob E. Bloom. (Feb. 2, D. Visayas.)

16TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. GARDNER.
First Lieut. Daniel E. Shean, 16th Inf., at Camp Wilhelm, Tayabas, will proceed to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty. (Feb. 16, Phil. D.)
First Sergt. William H. Shell, Co. A., 16th Inf., will, upon the receipt of this order, be placed upon the retired list. (April 3, W.D.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. T. VAN ORSDALE.
Capt. Benjamin C. Morse, 17th Inf., is granted leave for three months. (March 19, D.G.)

20TH INFANTRY.—COL. M. P. MAUS.
First Lieut. James M. Petty, 20th Inf., a patient at the Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, is granted one month's leave, to take effect upon his discharge from that hospital, with permission to apply for an extension of one month. (March 20, D. Cal.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. WILLIAMS.
Second Lieut. Ralph R. Glass, 21st Inf., now at Camp Connell, Samar, will proceed to Iloilo, Panay, base hospital, for observation and treatment. This officer being too sick to travel alone, 1st Lieut. Robert M. Blanchard, asst. surg., now at Camp Connell, Samar, will accompany him. (Feb. 17, D.V.)
Second Lieut. Andrew J. Lindsay, 21st Inf., will report to the depot Q.M. for duty as his assistant, with station in Manila, relieving 2d Lieut. Frank E. Sidman, 8th Cav., who will proceed to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty. (Feb. 19, Phil. D.)

Second Lieut. Manfred Lanza, 21st Inf., will remain on duty at Camp Hartshorne, Samar, after the departure of Co. I, 21st Inf., ordered relieved from further duty at that station, after which he will proceed to his proper station, Camp Connell, Samar. (Feb. 26, D.V.)

23D INFANTRY.—COL. P. READE.
The leave granted Capt. D. B. Devore, 23d Inf., is extended ten days. (March 28, D.E.)

Capt. Thomas F. Schley, 23d Inf., will report to the adjutant of North Carolina, Raleigh, N.C., for the purpose of preparing a plan for the laying out of a camp to be occupied by the National Guard of North Carolina during the coming summer. (March 31, D.E.)

First Lieut. Henry S. Howland, 23d Inf. (captain Philippine Scouts), now at Zamboanga, will report Feb. 19, 1906, to Major James S. Rogers, 20th Inf., president of the examining board for examination for promotion. (Feb. 14, D. Mind.)

25TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. W. HOYT.
Capt. Marshall Childs, 25th Inf., returned to duty from sick in division hospital, will proceed to Camp Jossman, Guimaras, for duty. (Feb. 23, Phil. D.)

26TH INFANTRY.—COL. G. LeR. BROWN.
Leave for two months, to take effect on or about April 4, 1906, is granted 2d Lieut. George S. Gillis, 26th Inf. (March 28, D.T.)

Capt. Otho B. Rosenbaum, 26th Inf., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the West Texas Military Academy, San Antonio, Texas. (April 3, W.D.)

27TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. R. WHITALL.
Second Lieut. James M. Hobson, jr., 27th Inf., will proceed to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for examination in international law, March 29, 1906. (March 28, N.D.)

28TH INFANTRY.—COL. O. J. SWEET.
Leave for two months, to take effect about May 1, 1906, with permission to apply for an extension of twenty days, is granted 1st Lieut. Samuel A. Price, 28th Inf., Fort Snelling. (March 30, D.D.)

29TH INFANTRY.—COL. B. C. LOCKWOOD.
Leave for two months, to take effect about April 3, 1906, is granted 1st Lieut. E. H. Wagner, 29th Inf., Fort Logan, Colo. (March 20, D. Colo.)

30TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. B. PRATT.
Sick leave for fifteen days is granted Lieut. Col. Alfred C. Sharpe, 30th Inf. (March 22, D.T.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Second Lieut. Archi Deubery, Phil. Scouts, is detailed as Q.M., C.S., disbursing officer and superintendent of construction, Calamba-Los Banos-Bay Road, in addition to other duties assigned him, relieving 2d Lieut. Frank C. McCune, 16th Inf. (Feb. 16, D. Luzon.)

First Lieut. Charles E. Boone, Phil. Scouts, will proceed to Naic, Cavite, for duty. (Feb. 20, D. Luzon.)
Second Lieut. George M. Shelton, Phil. Scouts, from sick in division hospital, Manila, to Balayan, Batangas, for duty. (Feb. 13, D. Luzon.)

The following transfers of officers of the Philippine Scouts are announced: 1st Lieut. Ambrose C. G. Williams-Foots from the 44th Co., to the 43d Co.; 1st Lieut. Joseph Rodgers from the 43d Co., to the 44th Co. (Feb. 10, Phil. D.)

The following transfers of officers of the Philippine Scouts are made: 1st Lieut. George M. Wray from the 31st Co., to the 32d Co.; 1st Lieut. Marcus Covell from the 32d Co., to the 17th Co.; 1st Lieut. Lindsey E. Cheatham from the 17th Co., to the 31st Co. (Feb. 14, Phil. D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

An examining board will convene at Iloilo, Panay, March 1, 1906, for the preliminary competitive examination of applicants for promotion to the grade of second lieutenant. Detail: Capt. Charles R. Howland, 21st Inf.; Percy M. Ashburn, asst. surg.; William H. Jordan, jr., 12th Inf.; George E. Thorne, 24th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Samuel M. DeLoffre, asst. surg. (Feb. 13, D.V.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Cotabato, Mind., Feb. 19, 1906, for the examination of officers for promotion. Detail: Major James S. Rogers, 20th Inf.; Capt. William S. Graves, 20th Inf.; Capt. Frank D. Webster, 20th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Park Howell, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. Haywood S. Hensell, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. Julian L. Dodge, 19th Inf., recorder. (Feb. 14, D. Mind.)

A board of officers to consist of Major George McC. Derby, C.E.; Major Robert L. Bullard, 28th Inf., and Capt. Amos W. Kimball, Q.M., is appointed to meet, at the earliest date practicable, at St. Paul, Minn., for the purpose of recommending a site for a bridge across the Mississippi river between Fort Snelling Reservation and St. Paul, Minn. (March 30, W.D.)

A board of medical officers to consist of Major Edward R. Morris, surg.; 1st Lieut. John R. Devereux, asst. surg., is appointed to meet at Fort Logan, Colo., on May 1, 1906, to conduct the preliminary examination of applicants for appointment in the Medical Corps of the Army. (March 31, W.D.)

A board to consist of Edward P. Rockhill, asst. surg., is appointed to meet at Fort Wingate, N.M., April 2, 1906, for the purpose of examining Pvt. First Class Theodore E. Roosevelt, H.C., for the position of sergeant, H.C. (March 26, D. Colo.)

Boards of medical officers as hereinafter constituted are appointed to meet on May 1, 1906, at the places designated for the purpose of conducting the preliminary examination of applicants for appointment in the Medical Corps of the Army: At Fort Leavenworth, Kas.—Major Edward C. Carter, surg.; 1st Lieut. Carroll D. Buck and Paul S. Halloran, asst. surg.

At Fort Sheridan, Ill.—Major Alfred E. Bradley, surg.; 1st Lieut. Compton Wilson, asst. surg.

At Fort Snelling, Minn.—Major Euclid B. Frick, surg.; 1st Lieut. William H. Tefft, asst. surg.

At Fort Thomas, Ky.—Major William J. Wakeman, surg.; 1st Lieut. Levy M. Hathaway, asst. surg.

At Fort Jay, N.Y.—1st Lieut. Eugene R. Whitmore, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. Jay W. Grissinger, asst. surg.

At Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.—1st Lieut. James M. Phalen, asst. surg.

At Fort Adams, R.I.—Major Robert J. Gibson, surg.

At Fort Des Moines, Iowa.—Major George D. Deshon, surg.; Capt. Jay Ralph Shook, asst. surg.

At Fort McPherson, Ga.—Major Henry P. Birmingham, surg.; Capt. William W. Quinton, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. William H. Monerick, asst. surg.

At Fort Porter, N.Y.—Capt. Powell C. Fauntleroy, asst. surg.

At Madison Barracks, N.Y.—Major Harry M. Hallock, surg.

At Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.—Capt. James S. Wilson, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. John A. Clark, asst. surg.

At Fort Sam Houston, Tex.—Major Henry D. Snyder, surg.; 1st Lieut. Perry L. Boyer, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. William L. Little, asst. surg.

At Jefferson Barracks, Mo.—Major William B. Banister, surg.; 1st Lieut. Will L. Pyles, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. William A. Powell, asst. surg.

At the General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D.C.—Capt. Deane C. Howard, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. Conrad E. Koepfer, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. William T. Davis, asst. surg. (March 20, W.D.)

RETIREMENT OF OFFICERS.

The retirement of Brig. Gen. Crosby P. Miller, U.S.A., from active service, March 31, 1906, at his own request, after forty-three years' service, is announced. (March 31, W.D.)
The retirement, by the President, of Col. Luigi Lomia, A.C., from active service, to take effect April 1, 1906, at his own request, after over forty-two years' service. (March 31, W.D.)

The retirement of Brig. Gen. Charles F. Powell, under the provisions of Section 1244, R.S., he having attained the age of sixty-two years, is announced. (April 3, W.D.)

Major Peter R. Egan, surg., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement from active service on April 2, 1906, is announced. (April 2, W.D.)

Capt. Robert C. Williams, retired, is detailed for general recruiting service, and will proceed to No. 500 Market street, Harrisburg, Pa., relieving Capt. Archibald Campbell, A.C., who will rejoin his proper station. (April 4, W.D.)

MILITARY TOURNAMENT.

The following troops will participate in the Military Athletic League Tournament to be held at Madison Square Garden, New York city, April 23 to 28, 1906: The 5th Band, Art. Corps, now temporarily at Fort Jay, N.Y., to report daily; Troop G, 15th Cav., from Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; Co. A, 5th Inf., from Fort Jay, Governors Island, N.Y. (April 3, D.E.)

ARMY TRANSPORTS AND CABLESHIPS.

BUFORD—Arrived at San Francisco Feb. 28.
DIX—Sailed from Manila March 27 for San Francisco. Arrived at Nagasaki April 1.

INGALLS—At Manila, P.I.
KILPATRICK—Sailed from New York for Manila Feb. 1 with part of 1st Infantry. Sailed from Colombo April 5.

LOAN—Arrived at Manila April 5.

MCLELLAN—Sailed from New York for Manila Feb. 1 with part of 1st Infantry. Sailed from Colombo April 5.

MEADE—Arrived at Manila March 13.

SEWARD—At Manila.

SHERIDAN—Sailed from Manila March 6 for San Francisco with 20th Infantry.

SHERMAN—Sailed from Manila March 26 for San Francisco.

SUMNER—Arrived at New York Feb. 25.

THOMAS—Sailed from San Francisco March 26 for Manila.

WRIGHT—At Manila, P.I.

WARREN—At San Francisco, Cal.

BURNSIDE—Capt. C. S. Wallace, Signal Corps. Arrived at Puget Sound, Feb. 20.

LISCUM—1st Lieut. J. F. Butler, Signal Corps. In Philip pine waters.

CYRUS W. FIELD—Capt. B. O. Lenior, Signal Corps. Address Army Building, New York city, N.Y.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

The 125th Company, Coast Artillery (44 enlisted men), left Fort Trumbull, Conn., on March 31 for Fort Michie, N.Y., arriving there on the same date.

Company A, 25th Infantry (2 officers and 62 enlisted men), left Fort Niobrara, Neb., on April 1 for Fort Washakie, Wyo., for station.

DEATHS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Manila, March 31, 1906.

The Military Secretary, Washington:

The following deaths have occurred.

Meningitis—Le Roy H. Vinal, Co. F, 12th Inf., March 19.

Atrophy liver—Louis A. Welge, Co. L, 12th Inf., March 16.

Pneumonia—William J. Garty, Co. M, 12th Inf., March 12.

FORT OGLETHORPE.

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., April 3, 1906.

Mrs. Percy E. Trippe returned to-day from her recent visit to her son, Richard, at the Naval Academy, Annapolis. All are loath to learn of her departure with Major Trippe and children for Manila, P.I., via the Hot Springs, Ark., the early part of the present week.

Miss Genevieve Hornbrook, the little daughter of Capt. and Mrs. James J. Hornbrook, 12th Cav., entertained a large party of her young friends this afternoon. Among those present were: Misses Emily and Nannie Chase, Jane and Dorothy Caldwell, Florence Biegler, and Clarice Ryan.

The 12th Cavalry Officers' Club has announced its intention to open its doors Wednesday night, April 4, to the ladies of the garrison. In the course of the evening an appetizing light supper will be served, during which the 12th Cavalry Mandolin Club will discourse sweet music. Lieut. and Mrs. James M. Burroughs entertained a party of friends at a choice dinner Monday night, April 3. The chapel choir, under the able direction of Mrs. John J. Ryan, assisted by Bandmaster Cheek, Sergt. Vincent Valdez and Private John Claffey, is hard at work preparing Concone's beautiful mass in F for Easter Sunday, April 15.

The grounds around the officers' quarters already begin to show evidence of the attention being paid them by the ladies of the garrison in the way of planting choice flowers and shrubbery. This action of the ladies is all the more noticeable and commendable in view of the fact that on the arrival of the 12th Cavalry here last summer flowers, etc., were like the proverbial needle in the bundle of straw—hard to find.

It is rumored that Fort Oglethorpe is soon to be rebaptized. It will occasion little surprise and hardly a regret to have the rumor prove a reality. Since the advent of the 12th at this post, letters addressed to Fort Oglethorpe have been chasing one another across the State of Georgia from old Fort Oglethorpe, near Savannah, and back again to Fort Oglethorpe, Dodge, Ga. The 12th Cavalry Standard, published here, would, if a change is scheduled to be made by the postal and War Department authorities, have this post called Fort Chickamauga, and if a new name is to be given Fort Oglethorpe, it is in all sincerity hoped that it will be called Fort Chickamauga. This for many good reasons. This post was located here because of Chickamauga battlefield, which it adjoins; it is already known all through this Southern country by the people as Chickamauga, and there is none other of the name under the flag. By all means, give us the name that made General Thomas and his brave men famous, a name that every soldier in the Service is proud to hear pronounced—Chickamauga.

The Sunday evening lecture by Chaplain T. P. O'Keefe on ancient medieval and modern Italian architecture, with accompanying stereopticon slides, proved highly interesting and instructive.

During the absence of Lieutenant Colonel Chase, who has been during the past week on a visit to his son, McHolland, at the Pennsylvania Military Institute at Chester, Pa., the command of the post has devolved upon Major Horatio G. Sickel, 12th Cav.

FORT THOMAS.

Fort Thomas, Ky., April 2, 1906.

Lieut. Col. Richard T. Yeatman, 27th Inf., commanding officer of Fort Sheridan, was the guest on Sunday last of Mrs. Richard Preston, in East Fourth street, Covington. Colonel Yeatman formerly resided in Glendale, a suburb of Cincinnati, and was a friend of Mrs. Preston in her girlhood days, when she also lived in Glendale.

Mrs. Miller, wife of Capt. Charles Miller, 3d Inf., who resides at this post during her husband's absence in Alaska with his regiment, gave a handsome dinner at her home, to the members of the garrison. Among the guests present were Capt. and Mrs. Simmonds, Capt. F. W. Smith, Miss Tillson, Miss Whiting, Lieutenant Goodwin, Capt. and Mrs. Jarvis, Lieut. and Mrs. Drewry, Miss Donovan and Lieut. J. C. Waterman.

Chaplain Joseph L. Hunter has as his honored guests, Mr. McAllister and daughter from Pittsburg, Pa. Mrs. Stewart was called home from Texas owing to the serious illness of her daughter. Lieut. and Mrs. Charles D. Winn, of Portland, Me., arrived here on Wednesday from Central Kentucky, and will be the guests of Prof. and Mrs. K. J. Morris, of Mt. Pleasant avenue, during the month of April.

Mrs. Jarvis, wife of Capt. M. S. Jarvis, entertained the ladies of the post at tea on Thursday afternoon, in a very delightful manner. The Ladies' Highland Afternoon Club was delightfully entertained at the home of Miss Pauline Crumbaugh, of Tower Place.

FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., April 1, 1906.

Mrs. Guy Kent, of Cheyenne, Wyo., who has been the guest of her daughter, Mrs. William E. Welsh, for the past few weeks, left for her home Monday, March 25.

Mrs. Dalton, of Le Mars, Iowa, and Mrs. Campbell, of Chicago, are the guests of Mrs. Ralph R. Stogsdall.

On Friday evening a company of vaudeville artists from the Chambers School of Dramatic Art and Dancing, Omaha, gave an entertainment at the administration building to a packed house.

A lot of apparatus for the gymnasium recently reached here, and has been put up in the old general mess hall. Considerable interest in gymnastic work is manifest in both officers and men. Lieut. Jacob Wuest has been designated as instructor, assisted by Batt. Sergeant Hayes. With the spring has come baseball interest; the enthusiasts are daily practicing, and a number of inter-company games have been arranged for the near future.

Mrs. Ralph R. Stogsdall entertained at an informal tea and musicale Sunday afternoon for her guests, Mrs. Dalton and Mrs. Campbell. The latter sang very beautifully a number of songs. Miss Muriel Hitt, who has been the guest of Mrs. Townsend Whelen, left during the week for her home, Indianapolis.

FORT HOWARD.

Fort Howard, Md., April 4, 1906.

Mrs. Franklin R. Kenney, wife of Lieutenant Kenney, entertained at dinner, Thursday evening, Capt. and Mrs. William Mackey Cruikshank and Lieut. and Mrs. Clarence Deems, jr. Mrs. Cruikshank, of Washington, who has been the guest of Capt. and Mrs. W. H. Cruikshank, for the past few days, has returned home.

Mrs. Kenney entertained at dinner, last Saturday evening, Miss Margaret McKinley, of Oklahoma City, who is making a brief stay with Mrs. Kenney, and Lieut. and Mrs. Hugh Screven Brown. Last Sunday Lieut. and Mrs. Hugh S. Brown entertained Mrs. Kenney and Miss McKinley.

Mrs. William H. H. Clark, who has been spending the past seven weeks with her daughter, Mrs. Lincoln, wife of Lieut. F. H. Lincoln, has returned to her home in Delaware City, Del. Mrs. Franklin R. Kenney has gone to Washington, D.C., for a short visit. Rapp Brush, son of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Daniel H. Brush, is spending his Easter holidays with his sister, Mrs. Clarence Deems, jr. Dr. Lanza, of Washington, who has been visiting his brother, Capt. C. H. Lanza, has returned to his home. Lieut. and Mrs. Hugh Screven Brown are entertaining Miss Helene N. Denis, of Chester, Pa.

COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio, April 1, 1906.

Mrs. M. H. Collins, of Nebraska, who has been visiting at the home of Lieut. and Mrs. La Vergne L. Gregg, left last week.

Mrs. William Forse entertained with a tea on Thursday afternoon, March 22, in honor of her mother-in-law, Mrs. Forse. The table was tastefully decorated in yellow and white. Those present were: Mrs. Glenn, Mrs. Raymond, Mrs. Holley, Mrs. Brady, Mrs. Wade, Mrs. Grimes, Mrs. Cabanis, Mrs. Reed, Mrs. Chamberlin, Mrs. Wade, Mrs. Grimes, Mrs. Bennett, Mrs. Eldridge, Mrs. Gregg, Mrs. Persons, Miss Blackford, Miss Holley, Miss Howard and Miss Eldridge. Mrs. Forse left the following Saturday for her home in Kentucky.

Miss Margaret Glenn, daughter of Major and Mrs. E. F. Glenn, who has been attending school at Farmington, Conn., returned home last week on account of her health. Miss Glenn has recovered rapidly since her return and is able to be about.



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DECISIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER.

The Comptroller of the Treasury has decided, in the case of Pvt. Ralph Morton, U.S.M.C., that he is entitled to extra pay as expert rifleman for three years from the date of his qualifying, July 1, 1905. Under the regulation in force at that date he was not entitled to the extra compensation until the date of publication of his qualification in orders, Dec. 5, 1905. In the meantime, however, on Nov. 1, 1905, a new rule had gone into effect, under which extra pay begins from date of qualification.

The Comptroller has finally allowed to Capt. Milton F. Davis, 10th Cav., an item of \$109.20, which was held up in his accounts as disbursing officer at the Infantry and Cavalry School and Staff College, Fort Leavenworth. The item was for payment for a series of lectures delivered by Edward P. Alexander, at the invitation of Gen. J. Franklin Bell. Colonel Alexander made no charge for his services, the item merely covering his traveling expenses. The Auditor held that the instruction of this sort is not specifically authorized by law. It was pointed out, however, that while given as lectures Colonel Alexander's notes were in written form and were to be used by subsequent classes as a text book. They were therefore an essential part of the course of instruction and payment incident to their use is allowed. Colonel Alexander, a distinguished officer of the Artillery, commanded a considerable part of the Confederate Artillery at Gettysburg, and his lectures described the part taken by the Artillery in that battle.

The question whether an enlisted man in the Marine Corps is entitled to count his service under an enlistment in the Navy, from which he had been honorably discharged, in computing his re-enlistment and continuous service, was brought up for the decision of the Comptroller in the case of Pvt. Daniel Riordan, U.S.M.C. It

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has been held that a soldier honorably discharged from the Army, who enlists in the Marine Corps within the prescribed time, is entitled to the same additional pay that he would be entitled to if his re-enlistment had been in the Army. But enlisted men of the Navy in relation to rank, pay and bounty for re-enlisting are not assimilated to those of the Army. As to these matters they are placed on an entirely separate and distinct basis. Therefore it is decided that service in the Navy should not be taken into consideration in computing Marine Corps pay, and it is added that this view is also in accordance with the practice in such cases.

Second Lieut. Ralph S. Keyser, U.S.M.C., wished to know whether he had a right to receive a sharpshooter's badge from the Marine Corps, as he already held one awarded him while a sergeant in the Army. His communication received twenty-two endorsements in its travels between the Navy and War Departments, and resulted in a proposed arrangement that regulations be made by the Departments, respectively, to continue the benefits conferred upon expert riflemen of the Army if subsequently they serve by appointment or enlistment in the Marine Corps, and those who qualify as expert riflemen in the Marine Corps if subsequently they serve in the Army. The Comptroller of the Treasury was requested to decide whether, if the proposed arrangement shall be consummated, the extra pay of the marines will be affected thereby. He holds that an expert rifleman, qualified as such in the Army, who, after discharge, enlists in the Marine Corps within three months, is entitled to extra pay in the Marine Corps the same as he would have been had he re-enlisted in the Army.

The Comptroller of the Treasury has affirmed the action of the Auditor in disallowing a claim by Pay Dir. E. B. Rogers, U.S.N., of \$82 for commutation of quarters from July 8 to Aug. 18, 1905. He was on an examining board in Washington, and when the board finished its actual duties left Washington. The board was not dissolved till later, and commutation of quarters was claimed up to the date of its dissolution. It is decided, however, that Pay Director Rogers was for this period on waiting orders, at his home, and not entitled to commutation of quarters.

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MILITARY TRAINING AS AN INVESTMENT.

In balancing the score of our national gains and losses on account of the Spanish-American War, and of the events which have followed it, a large item must be placed on the credit side of the ledger to represent the great increase of intelligent interest throughout the United States in the subject of practical military instruction and training. The long interval of peace preceding the war of 1898 was a period of popular indifference to the plain lessons of military experience. The extraordinary expansion of productive enterprise, the tremendous increase of public and private wealth, the spread of education and the intense rivalries of peaceful competition in trade and industry all combined to absorb the energies of the people so completely that the higher needs of the nation in the matter of defense and self-preservation were either ignored or forgotten. The result was that when the crisis with Spain arose the Government had to maneuver for months to delay a war for which it was grossly unprepared. Those who clamored for war had only the vaguest notion of its requirements. They mistook our military resources for military strength, with no more real warrant for so doing than they would have to mistake a mass of steel ingots for finished rifles and cannon.

And even when the Government, after devoting the time gained by delay to hasty and expensive efforts to improvise means to meet the emergency, finally entered upon the campaign it did so heavily handicapped by lack of proper preparation. The U. S. Army as it entered that war was, man for man, unsurpassed in the world; it was perhaps as nearly perfect in all respects as any that ever took the field. But it was, after all, merely a skeleton army—a working model on which to build the greater one required for the work ahead. Having failed to develop and maintain in peace a large and efficient citizen soldiery for just such emergencies, as strenuously urged by the wisest of our great men from Washington down to his living successors, the nation was obliged to resort to the desperate and costly expedient of training for war in war. Because of that direful need the early stages of the war were characterized by amazing confusion, delay, and a shocking waste of life and treasure. The history of that campaign, indeed, while it gives lasting renown to the endurance, valor and self-sacrifice of the American people, is little short of a reproach to their military judgment and methods.

The war, however, as already suggested, has had the wholesome effect of arousing the public intelligence to a keener apprehension of the nation's military needs. The people are beginning to realize that our next war, when it comes, will probably be with a power greater than Spain, and that if we are to come out of it victorious we shall have to go into it infinitely better prepared than we were in 1898. To measure our ability to encounter a first-class power by our success in the Spanish war would be an act of national madness, and happily there is no manifest disposition among intelligent citizens to do so. On the contrary, there is among the thinking masses of the people not only a rapid and rational growth of the military spirit, but a swift increase of practical interest in the important subject of military organization and military instruction. Moreover, this interest has received direct and emphatic expression in various acts of Congress looking to a broader and more scientific development of our military resources into military strength in the form of a great national militia and its close association with the Army for purposes of instruction and training.

These acts, while in need of amendment and extension in some respects, have in view the creation of a militia organization which shall be truly national in scope and character—trained, equipped and disciplined in accordance with Army standards and capable of efficient cooperation with the Regular forces in time of war. To bring this great body of citizen soldiery into being, to give it the benefit of association with the Army in regular encampments and practical military exercises and to encourage its members individually and collectively to familiarize themselves with the requirements of military service is a national duty of the gravest importance.

The nation's needs in this respect were never more impressively stated than by Col. Edward E. Britton, N. Y.N.G., in an address which he delivered before the officers of the Maryland National Guard at Baltimore, Feb. 14, 1906. That address, which is entitled "The Moral and Patriotic Aspects of War and the Relationship of the Organized Militia to the Military Power of the Country," describes so forcibly the obligation of the citizen to the cause of national defense and traces so clearly the course and means by which our military necessities are to be provided for, that we publish the full text of the paper in this number of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL and commend it to the earnest attention of every man concerned in the vital problem with which it deals.

In this valuable address Colonel Britton not only presents an unanswerable argument in support of the great

militia project contemplated in existing laws, but also pays an impressive tribute to the honor and moral rectitude of military service under American institutions. He speaks, too, a timely word of protest against the senseless dogma, now happily dying out, that war is inherently wrong in morals, and in this he is in plain agreement with Von Moltke, who said: "Eternal peace is not only a dream, but not even a happy dream. War is an institution of God—a principle of order in the world. In it the most noble virtues find their expression—courage and abnegation, fidelity to duty, even love and self-sacrifice. The soldier offers his life. Without war the world would fall into decay and lose itself in materialism."

In his discussion of practical military questions Colonel Britton dwells earnestly upon the importance of assembling the militia in association with the Army for purposes of instruction, and here he discloses a policy of inestimable value which the military authorities are striving to their utmost to establish. No argument should be needed to induce Congress to make the most liberal provision for a system of such large value to military interests, both State and national. The whole project is an educational one, the benefits of which would accrue directly to the nation in time of war. An accurate estimate of the worth of the proposed plan appears in an article in the New York Sun on the brigade encampments already fully described here. "It is only by observation of the way the Regulars do things, and by contact and companionship with them," says the Sun, "that National Guardsmen can learn the lesson of self-help and self-reliance. Thrown on their own resources, they naturally make slow progress and grow indifferent. Soldiering with them is not the business of life, and they need inspiration as well as example. Congress has now an opportunity to supply both. The Army Appropriation bill contains an item of \$700,000 for brigade camps of Regulars and State troops during the summer of 1906. * * *

The adoption of the joint system of training means so much to the citizen soldiers, and the experience gained would be such an improvement over the old State camp routine, that the influence of the National Guard of the country should be brought to bear on Congress at once to insure the enactment of General Oliver's proposal into law before the confusion of the last days of the session sets in to complicate matters."

One thing which should be kept in mind in considering all projects of national defense, military or naval, is that the money spent on them is a simple business investment, and not a waste, as various theorists pretend to believe. If it be conceded that the nation needs any defense on land and sea, it must also be admitted that our present defenses are glaringly disproportionate to our population, our territorial possessions, our coast line, our commerce and our increasing responsibilities as a world power. Not to organize and maintain the agencies capable of affording adequate protection for those vast and varied interests in time of peril would be little short of national self-betrayal. Furthermore, the manner in which the land defenses required for that task should be created has been unerringly indicated by Colonel Britton.

ARMY AND NAVY BILLS.

Of the sixteen regular appropriation bills, two, Urgent Deficiency and Pensions, have been passed; Fortifications is in conference; Army, Indian Affairs and Legislative are in Senate committees, and Postoffice is before the House, leaving nine yet to be reported to the House.

The Army bill will probably be reported to the Senate next week. As the result of the hearings this week on the bill, some of the estimates so radically reduced in the House have been materially increased, including the appropriation for the force of clerks employed by the General Staff. Thus far little new legislation has been added by the Senate Committee. It is our understanding that this committee intends to take up for serious consideration immediately after the Appropriation bill has been disposed of those two important War Department measures respectively known as the "Elimination Bill," and the bill for the reorganization of the Artillery Corps.

From the best information obtainable at this time we are convinced that Congress will not pass the Elimination bill. In fact, we do not believe that the War Department has ever seriously believed that this bill would pass this session, but the ground is being laid out for its favorable consideration at another session of Congress. Secretary Taft, as we reported in our issue of March 31, has made an urgent plea for the passage of this bill in a form amended in accordance with a suggestion made by Brigadier General Crozier, Chief of Ordnance.

So far as the Artillery bill is concerned, we think that the chances for its passage this session are rather better than those for the Elimination bill. The urgent need for a material increase in the strength of the Coast Artillery is undoubtedly manifest to the members of both the House and Senate Committees on Military Affairs. Indeed, the members of the Senate Committee look with favor upon the bill as finally sent to it from the War Department and as printed in our edition of March 31, and this committee would be inclined to report this bill without any serious or radical amendment. But not so, we regret to say, the House Committee on Military Affairs. Chairman Hull of that committee is still undecided with regard to the provisions of the Artillery bill which separate the Field Artillery and the Coast Artillery. Mr. Hull is inclined to be skeptical as to the advisability of this change, but has been just enough to say that he is open to conviction on the other side. He does, however, believe that the Coast Artillery should be increased and so it is safe

to say that some sort of an Artillery bill will be reported by the House Committee.

The Military Academy Appropriation bill is now under consideration by the House Committee on Military Affairs. It is to be reported next week. The bill will be as liberal as is consistent with the present policy of the Congress not to materially increase appropriations made last year.

The final draft of the Naval Appropriation bill is now being prepared in the House Committee on Naval Affairs, and Representative Foss, the chairman of that committee, will probably report the bill next week. No authentic information relative to the appropriations which will be carried by this bill has been obtainable, nor will it be possible to learn the details of the measure prior to next week, when it will be acted upon by the full committee. No dependence should be placed upon any statements purporting to give the appropriations which will be recommended by the House Committee on Naval Affairs, as these have in most cases been taken from an early and worthless draft of the bill as prepared by a sub-committee and have been since then materially modified. Suffice it to say that what we had to say last week with reference to the naval increase which will be recommended by the committee is absolutely correct. In this connection it is interesting to note that the money recommended by the House Committee for the purchase of submarine boats may be used, according to the wording of the provision of the bill as adopted by the committee, for the purchase of either submersibles or submarines. Of course, this will once more cause an interesting state of affairs at the Navy Department which will once again have to decide with regard to the relative merits of the submarines and the submersibles. The Holland type of boat, which is now being constructed for the Navy, is of the submarine variety, while the Lake boat, which has made such good tests abroad, is of the submersible type. With two such excellent types to select from the Navy Department should be able to obtain the best craft of this kind for the United States Navy. We hope that the submarines and submersibles will be given a competitive test before the Department decides how it will expend the money which the House Committee has recommended for vessels of this kind.

We regret very much to learn that the Navy Appropriation bill as it will be reported from the House Committee on Naval Affairs will have nothing to say with regard to the abolition of the unjust and unfair loss of 15 per cent. in the pay of a naval officer when he is on shore. This is a matter which has been under consideration by the Congress for the past three years and the injustice complained of should be remedied without further loss of time. The injustice of the present law is a matter to which the Navy Department has often called attention.

It is yet too early to predict with any degree of certainty just what the Congress will do this session with the New Personnel bill which Secretary Bonaparte recommended. The chances at present do not appear to be very favorable for the passage of this bill this session, but we understand that Secretary Bonaparte still has hopes that at least some of the provisions of the measure will be enacted into law before the adjournment of Congress.

One of the items in the Army Appropriation bill which the Government considers specially important is that of \$927,000 for the construction of a cable from Key West to Guantanamo, and from Guantanamo to Porto Rico and from Guantanamo to the Isthmus of Panama. There is now no telegraphic communication that does not go through foreign countries. There is an American cable line that runs through Mexico and across Mexico and reaches Panama by the western coast. There is an English line which, after running in a great many different directions, finally lands in Jamaica, and thence goes to Panama. The only method we have of communicating with Guantanamo is by the French cable line and thence to Porto Rico. "The military authorities," said the Secretary of War during his recent hearing before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, "are very emphatic as to the necessity that there is for our having direct cable communication between the United States and these four important positions, important strategically, and important for the property and the interests of the Government that are there. This amount has been carefully estimated by General Greely and General Allen, the former Chief Signal Officer of the Army and his successor."

FINGER PRINT SYSTEM OF IDENTIFICATION.

The Surgeon General, the Chief of Staff and the War Department have each in turn approved the proceedings of a board of which Walter D. McCaw, major and surgeon, U.S.A., is president, and Major E. F. Ladd, military secretary, recorder, in the matter of providing an improved system of identification of recruits by means of outline cards. The board, after a careful investigation, reached the conclusion that the system to be adopted is that of finger prints, which has been followed with so much success at the military prison on Alcatraz Island, Cal., as described in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL some time ago. This system is considered superior to the Bertillon system on account of its simplicity and the positive character of the result obtained. It was substituted in India for the Bertillon after 200,000 anthropometric cards had been collected and classified. Visits to St. Louis showed that the police of that city are enthusiastically in favor of the finger system, as are the authorities of the Leavenworth penitentiary. The board say:

"For the purpose of proving identity, the board is of

the opinion that finger prints, examined and compared by an expert, furnish a method far more certain than any other, being incomparably more certain than personal recognition or identification by photograph. Authorities agree that under the Bertillon method, while it is improbable, yet it is conceivable that persons might have measurements coinciding within the limits allowed for error, but that it is wholly inconceivable that two persons should show an exact coincidence in the print of even one, to say nothing of the ten fingers. Thus the prints of one or two fingers are ample to prove identity, but all ten prints are taken for classification and thus to trace identity. As a result of this careful study and investigation the board is of the opinion that the Finger Print System is the one best suited to the needs of our military service, in fact, is the only system capable of sufficiently accurate and extended classification to make its application practicable to as large a file as the War Department would require. The board therefore recommends the adoption of the Finger Print System for the military service."

The Finger Print System is already in operation in a number of our large cities, e.g., Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco, Lowell, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Milwaukee, Louisville, Grand Rapids, Baltimore and Albany, and is soon to be introduced in Kansas City. It is the belief of the board that it will soon replace all other systems of identification in large cities. The cost of an outfit for it will be about \$5, and of the photographic apparatus, with which it is proposed to accompany it, \$150, the photographs costing ten cents each. The report describes at length the method of applying the system. It says:

"To be able to discard the present obsolete system and establish the new without unwarranted delay, provision should be made for obtaining, as soon as practicable, the required record of the present Army, including officers. To cover that portion of the Army in the United States, including Alaska and Hawaii and to be prepared to meet the requirements of the recruiting service, including post recruiting, a complete apparatus for the 'Finger Print System,' as described, and a complete photographic outfit, as perfected in the office of the Chief Signal Officer, United States Army, should be issued to every post hospital in the United States, including Alaska and Hawaii."

In the Philippines it will be sufficient to issue the outfit to not to exceed fifteen of the principal posts.

It is proposed to withdraw from the working file duplications through re-enlistments and the records of men who die in the Service. These eliminations will probably fix 300,000 as the maximum limit of the file for an army of the present strength. In the opinion of the board, the Finger Print System "will be invaluable to both the individual and the War Department in establishing positive identity in all cases coming before the War Department and the Pension Bureau. The finger prints of a dead soldier, taken on the battlefield, enclosed in a small vial and buried with him, will establish his identity for all time, and we need never again have such a thing as 'unknown dead.'"

The Russian Ambassador called at the State Department this week and notified Secretary Root that his government had reached an agreement with the government of Netherlands to have the Second Peace Conference of the Hague held during the first two weeks of July next. It is extremely probable that this time will be agreed upon for the conference, which promises to be of even greater importance from a military and naval standpoint than the First Peace Conference, which was also called by the Czar of Russia. Various highly important questions affecting military and naval warfare, which were brought to the front by the recent Russo-Japanese War, will be discussed and probably acted upon. The United States will be represented at the Conference by the Hon. Joseph H. Choate, formerly Ambassador to Great Britain; Gen. Horace Porter, a graduate of the Military Academy and a late Ambassador to France; Judge Rose, of Arkansas; Brig. Gen. George B. Davis, J.A. General of the Army, and Capt. Charles T. Sperry, U.S.N. The Russian Ambassador this week presented to the State Department the following memoranda, which he said contained the substance of the questions which will be submitted to the conference by the Russian government: "Amelioration of provisions of the convention concerning the settlement of international controversies as far as the Court of Arbitration and the investigation committees are concerned. Additions to the laws and usages of land warfare, among others opening of hostilities, rights of neutrals on land, declarations of 1890—renewal of one of them. Compilation of a convention regarding the laws and usages of naval warfare relating to the special operations of naval warfare, such as bombardments of ports by naval forces, location of torpedoes, change of merchant vessels into warships, private property of belligerents at sea, time allowed merchant vessels to leave neutral or hostile ports after the beginning of hostilities, rights and duties of neutrals at sea, among others the question of contraband; rules to which belligerent vessels must submit in neutral ports, destruction for uncontrollable causes of merchant vessels captured as prizes. Into this convention would be inserted provisions concerning land warfare which would also apply to naval warfare. Supplements to the convention for the adaptation to naval fighting of the principles of the Geneva Convention, held in 1864. All political questions will be excluded."

An Army officer in Washington, in a personal letter, says: "The new crop of major generals is not sprouting yet, but will come along with the pansies and green peas."

THE FIFTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

The two Houses of Congress have reconciled in conference their differences on S. 3899, to punish hazing at the Naval Academy. The Senate added to the first section the following, which the House accepted: "And the truth of any issue of fact so raised, except upon the record of demerit, shall be determined by a board of inquiry convened by the Secretary of the Navy under the rules and regulations for the government of the Navy."

The Senate has passed S. 4250, to further enlarge the powers and authority of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, and to impose further duties thereon. It gives this service more extended control over quarantine restrictions.

The Senate on Thursday passed S. 1539, to increase the efficiency of the Medical Department of the Army. Senator Hale first made a final protest against the bill. In his speech he said: "It is, Mr. President, as was brought out very fully the other day, one of the bills for the increase of the Army. My fundamental opposition to it is that I do not think now, under present conditions, the Army or any part of it should be increased. I do not think anything should be added to the burden of the Treasury by extending any branch of the Army in its operations. I do not expect in that to have the sympathy of Army men or of men who run in the direction of increasing that establishment. The province which the Army man or the naval man naturally assumes is that the Government is run for his branch of the Service. I do not think that that is the popular feeling—and I do not mean by that the popular clamor and prejudice, but the settled popular conviction—is that as we get away from any war the people of this country do not want the military establishment increased; they want it decreased. That is the rule we have always followed after every war. * * * This country is more interested in the increase of the establishment or the maintenance of a powerful navy than it is in the increase of the establishment and maintenance of a powerful army. The two do not stand on the same basis. The needs for additional men and officers in the Navy have increased every year for ten years, because we have been adding more ships. No such condition applies to the Army. There have been no conditions and no new demands as there have been in the Navy for the increase of the establishment." Mr. Hale protested against the growth of the retired list of the Army, especially in the higher ranks, and he was joined in this protest by Senator Lodge, who said that the magnitude of the retired list startled him.

The Medical bill passed by the Senate is that recommended by the House Committee, which increases the officers in the corps as follows: Colonels, from 9 to 14; lieutenant colonels, from 12 to 20; majors, from 60 to 100; captains and lieutenants, from 240 to 300, a total increase of 113. It also provides that any reserve officer who refuses to accept active service shall forfeit his commission. The bill has not yet passed the House.

The Senate has passed bills giving pensions to the widow of Lieut. Col. Charles B. Norton, U.S.V. (\$20 a month); the widow of Col. Arthur L. Wagner, U.S.A. (\$40 a month and \$2 per month for each minor child until they reach sixteen); the widow of Capt. Thomas K. McCann, A.Q.M., U.S.V. (\$12 per month); the widow of Ord. Serg. William Keller, U.S.A. (\$12 per month); widow of Lieut. Henry J. Reich, U.S.N. (\$25 per month and \$2 for each minor child); widow of Major Curtis B. Hoppin, 15th U.S. Cav. (\$35 per month and \$2 per month for each minor child).

Senator Martin submitted an amendment relative to the band at the U.S. Naval Academy, intended to be proposed by him to the naval appropriation bill.

Senator Foraker, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom the subject was referred, submitted a report, accompanied by a bill (S. 5448) to authorize the construction, operation and maintenance of a telegraphic cable from Key West, Fla., to the United States naval station at Guantanamo, Cuba, and from thence to the Canal Zone on the Isthmus of Panama.

Senator Penrose submitted an amendment providing that the expert accountant, Inspector General's Department, shall have the rank and pay of captain mounted, intended to be proposed by him to the Army appropriation bill.

Senator McCumber reported from the Committee on Pensions S. 976, granting pensions to certain enlisted men, soldiers, and officers who served in the War of the Rebellion, with an amendment.

Senator Brandegee presented a petition of Stephen Charters and sundry other citizens of Ansonia, Conn., praying that an appropriation be made for the erection of a monument to the memory of the late Commodore John Barry.

The House has passed S. 4111, to authorize the Army Chief of Ordnance to receive from the State of Connecticut four 3.6-inch b.l. field guns; also the bill to reimburse James P. Barney, late first lieutenant, U.S.V. Eng., \$247.63 stolen from him. The House has also passed H.R. 5276, relating to appointments to the Naval Academy. It was first amended by changing the date, before which appointments must be made by Congressmen, to April of the year following that in which written notice of a vacancy is given.

Mr. Burke, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to which was referred the bill S. 4129, to regulate enlistments and punishments in the U.S. Revenue Cutter Service, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2749).

The Navy Department has received through the Superintendent of the Naval Academy a request from Lieut. Harry E. Smith, U.S.N., that legislation be recommended authorizing his transfer from the line of the Navy to the corps of professors of mathematics, owing to impaired eyesight. Acting Secretary Newberry has sent to Congress, with favorable recommendation, a draft of a bill for the purpose, stating that the defect in Lieutenant Smith's vision, while it would doubtless incapacitate him for certain kinds of service, would not prevent the proper discharge of his duties as instructor. The proposed bill, which it is suggested might be incorporated in the Naval Appropriation bill, would make him an extra number on the list of professors of mathematics.

The Secretary of the Navy suggests, in letters to Chairman Foss of the House Naval Committee, that officers of the Marine Corps, as well as officers of the Navy, should be included in the provisions of two bills relating to the Navy, if they reach final action. The first, H.R. 11208, provides for the advancement of certain officers of the Navy who served during the Civil War and were retired prior to March 3, 1899. The second, H.R. 11952, is to adjust the rank and pay of certain officers of the Navy, and it is suggested that it be so amended as to embrace marine officers with creditable records who served during the Civil War and were retired prior to April 27, 1904, the date of the Act extending to marine officers the bene-

fits conferred by Section 11 of the Personnel Act of March 3, 1899, upon officers of the Navy. Also further amended to prevent its application to officers who have already been advanced on the retired list, or who have been restored to the Service and placed on the retired list by virtue of a special Act of Congress. The Navy Department believes, however, that the passage of this bill is not necessary in the interest of the Navy, and would only very indirectly tend to promote its efficiency. It would not be an act of justice, because no injustice was done to the officers who would thereby be benefited by the fact that other officers were treated more liberally than they were. Nevertheless, the passage of the bill would constitute, in Secretary Bonaparte's opinion, a graceful and appropriate act of generosity on the part of the Government toward officers who have rendered services of great value to the country, and who are now advanced in years, and, for the most part, at least, richer in the respect of their fellow-countrymen than in worldly possessions.

Mr. Pollard introduced in the House a bill, H.R. 5018, "to give a military status to the Nebraska Territorial Militia." The Committee on Military Affairs recommend that the bill be made a general one, by amending the title to read: "A bill for the recognition of the military services of officers and enlisted men of certain State and Territorial military organizations"; and that all after the title be stricken out and the following inserted in lieu thereof: "Be it enacted, etc., that officers and enlisted men of military organizations which were furnished by any State or Territory under call made therefor by the President and the Governor, and which rendered actual military service under the command of officers of the United States and in connection with the regular organized military forces of the United States, shall be entitled to certificates that they have rendered such service covering only the period that said organizations were in actual service; and that the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to issue certificates of such service, upon due application and satisfactory proof of identity, for all honorably discharged members of the said organizations: Provided, That no person shall receive any pay, pension, bounty, or other allowances by reason of the passage of this Act." And that as so amended the bill do pass. The question of giving a certificate of service to members of militia organizations who are organized by authority of the Government or were commanded by officers of the U.S. Army has been considered by Congress before, and favorable report made, in the Fifty-sixth Congress.

LONGEVITY CLAIMS OF ARMY OFFICERS.

In the House on March 31 H.R. 186, to authorize the readjustment of the accounts of Army officers in certain cases, was transferred from the Private Calendar to the Union Calendar. The bill is as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the claims of officers of the U.S. Army, or of persons who may have served as such, and of the heirs at law or legal representatives of such as are deceased, for arrears of longevity pay, are hereby referred to the U.S. Court of Claims, and jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon said court to render judgment in all such claims, without regard to lapse of time, for the amount, if any, found due; and in the adjustment of such claims credit shall be allowed for the full time of service as cadets in the Military Academy at West Point, and as officers or enlisted men in the Army or Navy of the United States, Regular or Volunteer, or both.

Mr. Payne, who made the motion to transfer, said: "Some years ago Congress passed a bill allowing longevity pay, which was an increase of ten per cent. upon every officer who had served five years in the Army for each five years until an increase was made of forty per cent. This bill was passed, and under it a large number of claims, of course, were made. In the first place, the claims were made without regard to service at West Point Military Academy, but afterwards some gentleman who was interested, I suppose, in framing the bill had put in some bills claiming that the service of four years at West Point was a part of the military service. These claims were brought before the Court of Claims and appealed and finally went to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court decided, and I think properly under the terms of the law, although it evidently was not contemplated by Congress at the time the law was enacted, that this claim of service at West Point should count, and the claims were allowed. But the court had allowed as a bar the statute of limitations and allowed the claims for only six years prior to the passage of the law. That question went to the Supreme Court, and in the 130 U.S., page 80, the Supreme Court decided that the statute of limitation was a bar to these claims except for the six years immediately preceding the time of the filing of the claim.

"Now, this thing was done and seemed to have been settled, and people settled down upon it, although I believe that one or two private bills have slipped through since then where the total longevity pay has been allowed. Now, this bill comes in here and provides these claims shall go to the Court of Claims, and the officers or their heirs may recover, and that the statute of limitations shall not be a bar to the recovery. It also provides in express terms that the service at West Point and also the service in the Volunteer Army shall count as a part of the time in order to make up the five years or the several five-year periods in order to get longevity pay. This applies, as I understand it, not only to the question of officers on the list, but when they retire it also increases the retired pay of these officers. In other words, it affects the great mass of officers of the U.S. Army from the beginning of time down to the present moment under the terms of this bill. All the officers in the Army and the heirs of those deceased may make claims under this bill, and it would seem that there would be no defense to it, either in the statute of limitations or anything else. Evidently this is a general bill, if any was ever brought in here."

Mr. Mahon, in opposing the motion to transfer, said: "An officer by the name of Morton claimed that his service at West Point was in the actual service of the Army of the United States. That case was well tried in the Court of Claims, where his position was affirmed, and by no less great judge than Judge Miller, holding that the service of an officer at West Point was actual service in the Army of the United States. Under that decision this officer was paid. Never until Comptroller Gilkerson came into that office, or since, has any Comptroller undertaken to set at defiance a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. Another case was that of a man by the name of Captain Watson, a one-legged soldier, who had lost his leg in battle, and the Supreme Court, Justice Lamar delivering the decision, confirmed the previous decision in the Morton case. Then Comptroller Gilkerson refused to obey the Supreme Court and tied up the cases covered by this bill until he left his office. Another Comptroller came in, and from that day to this every man in the Regular Army of the United States has received his longevity pay. This class of men are old soldiers of the Civil War. This bill covers cases of the widows of men

like General Sherman, General Sheridan, General Hancock, General Reynolds, those magnificent officers who sacrificed and gave their lives to their country. Gilkerson came in as Comptroller, appointed to that position not as a lawyer, but as a politician, by political influence. He defied a great lawyer like Day, who made himself a great name in the State Department, resigned his position, and is now receiving a salary of \$36,000—a man of great ability. The last man who was granted longevity pay was General Kilpatrick. Grant was allowed his pay. Rosecrans was allowed his pay. And then this gentleman, Gilkerson, came in and defied the Supreme Court. He allowed General Kilpatrick and then stopped. The record of every one of these claims is now in the Treasury Department. There are about eight or nine hundred of these men, and their claims are filed in the Treasury Department, ready for adjudication. It only applies to these private claims of these individual officers and not to the whole Army, because two-thirds of the Army have received what these men are asking for. There are no claims outside of those already filed, because since this decision the officers have been paid. Every man in the Navy has received his full longevity pay."

STANDARD OF HEIGHT FOR OFFICERS.

The Secretary of War now has before him a report made by the General Staff on the proposition for increasing the minimum standard of height for officers of the Army and fixing it at 5 feet 5 inches. It is probable that this report will receive the approval of Secretary Taft. The matter arose through a memorandum written to the Secretary of War by the Secretary to the President last December, in which the following appeared:

Referring to my letter of the 30th ultimo, and to the memorandum of the Military Secretary in reply thereto, dated December 1, in regard to the standard of height for officers of the Army, the President directs that unless there is good reason to the contrary the standard of height for officers be raised so that the minimum shall be at least five feet four inches, and he would prefer that it should be at least five feet five inches, with corresponding increase in weight and chest measurement.

This letter was referred to the General Staff by the Secretary of War with direction to prepare a regulation in accordance with the orders contained in it. In its report the General Staff calls attention to the fact that so far as appointments to the line of the Army from civil life and from the ranks are concerned the Regulations and Orders on the subject, as they are at present, do not permit examining boards to pass candidates for appointment as second lieutenants who are below 5 feet 4 inches in height. They call attention to the well-known fact that one of the world's greatest soldiers, Napoleon Bonaparte, was considerably under 5 feet 5 inches in height. In 1802, when Napoleon was First Consul, he was about 5 feet 2 inches tall. He was then 33 years old. Attention is also called to the fact that General Sheridan was only 5 feet 3 inches tall when he entered West Point. How much he subsequently grew has not been ascertained, but it is understood that he ultimately attained the height of 5 feet 5 inches or nearly that height. The report also calls attention to the small stature of Lord Roberts, of the British army, and to the fact that the late Gen. Joseph Wheeler and Gen. Frederick Funston are both considerably below the average height. Continuing, the report says:

In addition there are officers in the Army to-day who are believed to be under five feet five inches, who are well known to be very efficient and valuable, and it is thought that on the whole the officers under the average height have proved to be as valuable as the average of other officers, and that consequently their presence in the Army has not lowered its efficiency and probably would not in the future. If, therefore, the decision to raise the minimum standard of height were to depend on a demonstrated necessity for raising it, it is not believed that experience would furnish the required demonstration. However, the President's instructions do not call for such a demonstration, but direct that the minimum standard be raised, unless good reasons can be shown why it should not be, and that this minimum be preferably five feet five inches, with corresponding increase of weight and chest measurement.

The report then quotes data furnished to the General Staff with regard to the standard height of conscripts of the Japanese Army and Navy. It is shown that the minimum height for Japanese officers is about 5 feet 2 1/2 inches, but the stature of the Japanese race is considerably below that of the inhabitants of North America. It appears from the best information available that the average height of men between 20 and 25 years of age who enlisted in the Union Army during the Civil War was approximately 5 feet 7 1/2 inches. This, the General Staff thinks, may be taken as the average height of males in the United States between the ages specified who are fit for military service. The General Staff does not think that the adoption of the proposed standard will result in excluding from the military profession many individuals who if the opportunity were offered them would develop into great commanders. The conclusion is reached that while the necessity for raising the standard of minimum height is not apparent, the arguments against doing so are to some extent speculative and the Staff is not prepared to assert that they furnish good and sufficient reasons why the minimum standard should not be raised. The Surgeon General of the Army was consulted and he approves of fixing the minimum standard of height for all officers, including medical officers, at 5 feet 5 inches. To carry out the instructions of the President the General Staff recommends that Paragraph 36, Army Regulations, be amended to read as follows:

Par. 36. Every candidate will be subjected to a rigid physical examination, and if there be found to exist any cause of disqualification which might in the future impair his efficiency as an officer of the Army he will be rejected. The board will inquire and report concerning each applicant whether he is of good moral character or addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors. Examination as to the physical qualifications will conform to the standard required of recruits, except that every candidate for appointment as a commissioned officer, either of the line or staff, will be rejected who is under five feet five inches in height. A certificate of physical examination by at least two medical officers will accompany the proceedings of the board.

AGAINST REDUCTION OF THE CAVALRY.

Senator Scott, who is wedded to the notion of abolishing five regiments of Cavalry in order to provide for the needful increase of the Artillery without increasing the size of the Army, asked the Secretary of War, during the latter's hearing before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, March 28, whether, in his opinion, a reduction could be made safely. Secretary Taft replied:

"I was in favor of that when I first went into the Department, and brought it before the General Staff, and then looked into the matter myself; and now I am very

strongly convinced that we ought not to do it. But I am frank to say that the question whether we ought to do it or not is determined by the attitude that one has toward the size of the Army. I certainly think it ought not to be reduced, and it seems to me that there is no reason why we should not pursue a logical and sensible course with reference to the Army. The Army is made to fight. We say that we are not going to get into any war. Well, if we are not going to get into any war we do not need an army at all. But if we are going to get into any war and need an army at all it is for the purpose of fighting. Now, when we come to fight, the army we need is an army that can be expanded, and the only kind of an army which can be expanded is one in which you make certain permanent corps, which it takes a long time to prepare, very much larger in proportion than those branches which can be rapidly increased, and the men for which can be trained in a short time. As I said the other day, it takes a year or eighteen months for Cavalry; possibly in six months you might get your Infantry in shape, but your Artillery it would take from eighteen months to two years to prepare. I think it would be very unwise to take out of a permanent corps like the Cavalry, that is proportionately large for that reason, 5,000 men, and transfer them to another permanent corps. I think logically it would have been better originally to have enlarged the Artillery."

Senator Scott remarked that if the Army had to fight it would probably be in the United States, that we would hardly send our Army to invade a foreign country, and that in the event of a war being fought in the United States the brunt of the battle would be first upon the coast defenses and the Artillery, hence the Cavalry would not be needed at the beginning. Secretary Taft said in reply: "Let us see. We have had experience in several wars. The last war was the Spanish war. We went out of the country for that. In the Civil War we did not go out of the country. In the Mexican War we did. In the War of 1812 we went out of the country when we could."

WITH OPPOSING ARMIES IN MANCHURIA.

To the many valuable papers on various aspects of the Russo-Japanese war, which have been prepared by officers of the U.S. Army, must now be added two others, each of which is entirely worthy of a place among those already published. These two articles, both of which appear in the April number of the Journal of the United States Infantry Association, are entitled, respectively, "Notes on the Russian Infantry Soldier," by Major Montgomery M. Macomb, General Staff, U.S.A., late attaché with the Russian army in Manchuria; and "From Port Arthur to Mukden with Nogi," by Major Joseph E. Kuhn, C.E., U.S.A. Taken together, these two papers present a profoundly interesting study of the character, quality and condition of the fighting soldier in the gigantic armies which, a year ago, were engaged in mortal combat in Manchuria.

"Splendid fighting material!" Such, says Major Macomb, is the unanimous verdict of foreign officers who have watched the Russian soldier campaigning in Manchuria. Major Macomb investigated several Russian troop trains outward bound from Moscow on the journey of thirty to thirty-six days across Siberia. The men seemed always cheerful and in fine health. As no facilities for bathing existed along the route the men became infested with parasites of various sorts—as might be expected from the crowding. But the Russian soldier seems to be able to stand all sorts of inconveniences which would make our men almost mutinous.

The Russian soldier takes kindly to the pick and shovel and is an effective worker on fortifications. The last troop of the army reserve to reach Mukden bivouacked in shelter tents on the plain south of that city. They lived well, both officers and men, and the only sickness of any account was bowel trouble, due to their own recklessness. The men could not be restrained from gorging themselves on radishes and cucumbers, which grew in abundance nearby. This, combined with hot days and cold nights, caused dysentery. The sanitary conditions about the bivouacs were unnecessarily bad, for it was not customary to have sinks but to let the men go about where they pleased, resulting in a filthy condition of the ground about the camp. The constant use of tea, their nutritious and wholesome black bread and their soup kitchens all tended to keep the men in fine health in spite of their neglect of camp sanitation.

"The men," says Major Macomb, "were by no means absolutely dependent upon the company kitchen but were able to do their own cooking when required. The individual boiler makes this easy, as by combining together by fours a meal of porridge, soup and tea could be very conveniently prepared. The Russian soldier took to this naturally and was able to prepare tea for himself even in the trenches. General Kuropatkin urged upon all the necessity of giving one hot meal a day to the men in the 'positions.' In certain localities the field kitchens could be driven down under the cover of darkness, near enough to let a detail of men fill their individual kettles. Where this could not be done the soup was transferred to kegs and carried by small donkeys right up to the trenches. Many regiments had water kegs fitted to these little animals and found them very convenient in the hills. There was no regular issue of preserved meat, but whenever possible tinned beef of excellent quality was furnished to men who were away from their commands on special duty, which prevented their getting cooked rations."

General Kuropatkin, the Russian commander-in-chief, visited the bivouacs at every opportunity, made speeches to the troops after review, praising them when their appearance was good, and explaining to those who had not met the enemy the difficulties to be overcome. He looked after the needs of the men and urged the officers to do likewise. Even in January open-air entertainments were given at which men and officers sang and danced and even visiting attachés might perform. There was plenty to eat and drink: the Mukden markets were full of frozen pork, venison, pheasants, and vegetables; and large quantities of frozen beef were brought in from Siberia.

"In battle," says Major Macomb, "the Russian soldier is a brave man and, while not imbued with an enthusiastic spirit during the Manchurian campaign, arising from a belief in the justness and necessity of the war, showed a dogged obstinacy when facing his enemy. He realized that there was something wrong somewhere and could not understand at first why the little Japanese always got ahead of him. Later he began to think that his officers were at fault. This was not altogether the case, but the trouble lay in a system of training which permits such lamentable ignorance of the methods necessary to success in modern battle. Troops advancing to reinforce positions under fire continually did so in too close order and failed to take advantage of cover. In fact, officers seemed to think it cowardly to teach their men such tactics. A company officer on being questioned as to this said in substance: 'My men have not been practised in this

method of advance. If I open them out too much, and make them take cover, many will not move forward at command, so that as we advance the company is melting away and I cannot keep control.' In other words, the sole training seems to have been to teach the men to advance bravely as a unit and to fire rapidly, and, when near enough, to use the bayonet. A withdrawal was made on the same system, the whole unit leaving *en masse* instead of by sections so that a part might cover by their fire the retreat of the others. The same kind of mistake was continually made in moving forward the larger units to the attack with the firing line in too close order, followed closely by the reserves when still too far from the enemy, thus making a large target, instead of taking advantage of cover and by degrees gaining a nearer position from which such an attack might be made with some chance of success. It was thus impossible for the Russian infantry to push home an attack successfully. It seems to be too late in war to change a system and get rid of old-fashioned notions, for at the battle of Mukden during the severe fighting on the west against Nogi's determined assaults we are informed of regiments being led into battle in close order, with bands playing and priests bearing ikons at their head, all under the leadership of a corps commander."

The Russian soldier, Major Macomb remarks, is very religious and seems to get much comfort from his religion, and perhaps commanders may find that this quality enables them to get results not otherwise attainable. Such spectacles as those described are awe-inspiring, but they are not modern war. In conclusion, Major Macomb says: "As an entirely unprejudiced observer from another hemisphere I too take this opportunity of expressing my admiration for the steadfast, long-suffering soldier of the Russian infantry."

Turning now to Major Kuhn's paper, we find it equally lucid, sympathetic and instructive. Major Kuhn was for a time attached to the third Japanese army, under General Nogi, was present at the fall of Port Arthur and witnessed the operations of the closing days of the battle of Mukden. He doubts whether any single military achievement in the world's history surpasses the Japanese victory at Port Arthur. At Nanshan, thirty miles from Port Arthur, the Japanese won another victory, which seemed impossible. According to the textbooks it should be impossible to carry such a position by frontal attack, yet the Japanese did it. The fact that the work of their artillery was of a very high order and that the attack was seconded by a fleet of gunboats and torpedo craft on the Japanese right flank does not detract in any way from the splendid work of the Japanese infantry which, lying under a galling fire from early morning, patiently waited for the psychological moment, which did not arrive until sunset. In all the hill fighting from Nanshan to Port Arthur, Major Kuhn goes on to say, the Japanese infantry habitually laid aside their knapsacks when going into action, and generally discarded their army shoes, preferring their native straw sandals. While the regulation number of cartridges carried on the march is 150, the infantrymen usually entered the fight with from 200 to 300 rounds, the extra ammunition being distributed before going into action.

"At Port Arthur," Major Kuhn continues, "the famous August assaults must ever stand as among the most desperate affairs that soldiers of any land have been called upon to undertake. From early dawn of the 21st until daybreak of the 24th, the Japanese troops were hurled by companies, battalions, regiments and brigades against the forts and supporting works on the front of attack in the endeavor to break through that strong circle of defense. The effort was not wholly in vain, for the two Panlung forts remained in possession of the Japanese, but at what a cost! The Japanese themselves admit a casualty list of 15,000, confined largely to two divisions, which means over forty per cent. for these two organizations. Many of the attachés present believe, however, that the losses were considerably more. Had the Russians possessed any enterprise of energy at this period there is no telling what they might have accomplished by a vigorous offensive against the Japanese after the failure of their terrible assaults. But with characteristic indifference they remained within their fortifications strengthening these and building new ones and leaving the Japanese to repair their losses and to pursue their plans unopposed."

As illustrating one striking trait of the Japanese soldier, namely, his tenacity, Major Kuhn cites the retention of the Panlung forts under repeated attacks by the Russians. Ground once gained was rarely, if ever, yielded voluntarily. The only instance, and this a doubtful one, of which Major Kuhn has any knowledge, was that of Putloff Hill during the battle of the Shaho. The Japanese themselves claim that they gave up the hill voluntarily and were attacked while evacuating the position, but this claim requires further confirmation. Speaking of the attack of the Russians with hand grenades upon the Japanese sappers in flank, Major Kuhn remarks that "the nerve, or rather lack of nerve, of the Japanese soldier is something remarkable." He continues: "The siege of Port Arthur involved a fearful sacrifice of life, a result inevitable, considering the character of the operations. The best attainable figures give 65,000 as total killed and wounded on the Japanese side. As the combatant strength at the end of the siege did not exceed 80,000 men, this means eighty per cent. of the maximum strength of the army at its greatest."

Major Kuhn draws a somber picture of the scenes along the line of the Russian retreat after the battle of Mukden. On every hand were the evidences of ruin and despair. More or less panic must have seized the retreating column which had abandoned much of the transportation, the fields being filled with provision, ammunition, and pontoon wagons, and the roads with abandoned equipment.

THE MISSOURI WINS THE RIFLE MATCH.

The annual rifle match between the ships constituting the battleship squadron of the United States Atlantic Fleet was held on the new ranges of the Naval Reservation at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, during the 9th and 10th instant, and resulted in a victory for the crack team of the battleship Missouri. As this was really the first occasion on which the match could be carried out under circumstances that were entirely satisfactory to the various competitors, great interest was manifested in the outcome by the officers and men of the fleet. Lieut. Thomas L. Johnson was in charge of the Missouri's team, and it is to this officer's careful training of his men before the competition that their success must be mainly attributed. The teams were confined to the enlisted men, and it was noted with satisfaction that the shooting was far above average excellence. The Missouri's total was 7,679 points, while the Illinois followed a close second with a score of 7,534, the Iowa being third with 6,778 to its credit.

With the competing teams from the battleships were

teams representing the Yankton and Torpedoboot Flotilla, making ten in all. These finished in the following order: Missouri, Illinois, Iowa, Alabama, Torpedo Flotilla, Kentucky, Yankton, Kearsarge, Maine and Indiana. The Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Evans, in a special order, complimented the teams of the Missouri and Illinois on their excellent work. The following are the names of the champion team for 1906: L. B. Chenoweth, E. Swisher, J. P. Johnson, G. H. Loveland, C. C. Dunsmoor, G. S. Kase, C. D. Jones, A. W. Chine, W. H. Morris, C. A. Mansfield, W. F. Marvin, and J. Harold.

STATUS OF THE MARINE CORPS.

Secretary Bonaparte of the Navy has recently rendered an important decision as to the relations of the Marine Corps to the Navy Department and to the Naval Service. The matter arose through a discussion on the part of the General Board, the commandant of the Marine Corps, the commander-in-chief of the Asiatic Fleet and certain other officers with regard to the organization and status of the Marine Brigade in the Philippines, and more especially as to the powers and duties of the officers in command of this brigade. At the outset of his very important paper on this subject Secretary Bonaparte says that the discussion of these questions has taken a wide range and indicates a divergence of views as to the relations of the Marine Corps to the Department and the Service which, he says, might become of moment in certain contingencies. "The Department deems it advisable, therefore," the Secretary says, "to express its views on some aspects of the subject which do not directly and necessarily affect the determination of the last mentioned questions."

Secretary Bonaparte quotes several old laws bearing upon the relations of the Marine Corps to the Army and to the Navy. He also quotes Section 1616 of the Revised Statutes which provides that marines may be detached for service on board the armed vessels of the United States and the President may detach and appoint for service on said vessels such officers of the corps as he may deem necessary. He draws the conclusion from this law that marines when "on board the armed vessels of the United States" are, for the time being, out of their normal relations to the Marine Corps and removed from the direct command of those officers who would otherwise exercise such command under the law. He also calls attention to the fact that whatever the rank of a marine officer, he is always subject to the orders of the captain of the ship or the commandant of the navy yard on or at which he serves; but certain higher officers of the corps, he says, not only may legally, but are evidently intended by the law to, exercise some measure of authority over those officers and enlisted men who may be "detached" for service on board vessels or at navy yards; as they may, and, indeed, must, exercise a like measure of authority over any of the force who may be "detached" for service with the Army under Section 1521 of the Revised Statutes. Continuing, Secretary Bonaparte says:

In this view of the law there seems to be no difficulty in determining the proper status of the officer commanding the brigade of marines in the Philippines. He ought to have full command over so much of this force as is not "detached" for duty on board any armed vessel or at any navy yard. There is no legal impediment to his exercising authority for administrative or disciplinary purposes over the detachments which are on duty at navy yards or in giving him control for such purposes over all the marines on duty in the Philippines. As the General Board, the Commander-in-Chief of the Asiatic Fleet, and the commandant of the Marine Corps all agree that it would be desirable that he should have such authority (although the General Board finds legal difficulties in giving it to him), the Department holds that he ought to be entrusted with this authority.

It follows, from this determination, that the Department considers it likewise desirable to retain the brigade organization for the force of marines in the Philippines. It holds, however, that the officer in command of the brigade should be under orders of the commander of the Philippine Squadron, as well as the Commander-in-Chief. It is improbable that any doubt or discussion of the last point could have arisen if the Marine Brigade were clearly understood to be for all purposes a part of our naval forces; it would be clearly contrary to approved practice to maintain in the Philippine waters a small separate squadron or a flotilla whose commander should not be under the orders of the commander of the Philippine Squadron. If any uncertainty exists on this question, it arises from the fact that the Marine Corps is regarded as an anomalous body, intermediate between the Army and Navy and having relations with both. For this impression there is, properly speaking, no warrant in law.

The Secretary then quotes the law which clearly subjects the Marine Corps, when serving alone and without the co-operation of either the Army or Navy, to the laws and regulations established for the government of the Navy. He thinks that service with Army and consequent subjection to the Articles of War prescribed for the government of the Army is generally regarded as an exceptional and abnormal condition for the Marine Corps. Secretary Bonaparte, continuing, says:

Notwithstanding the respect entertained by the Department for the opinion of the Commander-in-Chief of the Asiatic Fleet and his strongly expressed views to the contrary, the Department holds therefore that the commander of the Brigade of Marines should be under the orders of the commander of the Philippine Squadron.

The Secretary directs the General Board to draft an order which he intends promulgating to the Service setting forth clearly that the Marine Corps forms a part of the naval forces and is always subject to the law and regulations for the government of the Navy, except in the single contingency of its being detached and assigned temporarily to duty with the Army, and that, consequently, a force of marines serving without any other forces, either naval or military, is subject to naval regulations and under naval command. He disapproves the recommendation of the General Board that an officer of the Marine Corps be detailed to assist in an advisory capacity the naval commander in the Philippines in dealing with matters affecting the marine brigade. He says that the appointment of a marine officer with such duties might prove more likely to cause than to prevent friction and misunderstanding. In concluding Secretary Bonaparte says:

The sole remaining question would seem to be as to the authority of the brigade commander in the Philippines to withdraw detachments of his force from service at navy yards in the Philippines and to substitute other detachments. It appears to the Department that he ought to have this authority subject, of course, to the approval of his immediate superior, the commander of the Philippine Squadron. His orders to that effect, however, must go through the appropriate channels and as soon as the relieving detachment reaches the navy yard it passes under the command of the commandant of the yard in the same sense and to the same effect as the detachment leaving.

A Japanese squadron arrived at Manila March 31, to remain five days. The usual formal visits were paid and there were banquets and a series of festivities in honor of the visitors.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

In the Scientific American of March 31 appears an interesting description of a new type of armor-piercing shell recently tested by the makers, the Bethlehem Steel Company. In producing a shell that will pierce modern armor the problem confronting the manufacturer is to make a shell and fuse which will penetrate modern face-hardened armor, and burst after it has passed through the armor and is within the ship or fortification, as the case may be. Three elements enter into this problem. First, to protect the head of the shell while it is forcing its way through the intensely hard, carbonized surface of the plate, and prevent its being shattered into fragments; secondly, to provide sufficient strength in the walls of the body of the shell to prevent their collapsing or crumbling up under the momentum of the after body of the shell; thirdly, to provide a fuse which will automatically delay its action until the shell is just clear of the plate and explode the charge at the critical moment, scattering the fragments among the crew and upon the light interior structure and mechanism of the ship or fort. In a 6-inch shell of the new type the interior wall has a ribbed outline instead of a circular cross section. The ribbed form is adopted because of the belief that these shells are stronger for penetration and better able to withstand deformation or complete breaking up. A 6-inch shell of this type loaded with black powder passed through a 6-inch Krupp plate and burst about six feet to the rear of it. Afterward 650 fragments, weighing more than ninety-four pounds, were recovered, one weighing ten and a quarter pounds, the others averaging about two and a third ounces. The makers contend that not only have the ribbed projectiles proved better able to withstand the heavy end-on pressure, but the number of fragments into which the shell is burst is greater than when the shell cavity is circular.

The new armored cruiser Washington will have its first trial trip on the Rockland course on April 9. The Washington is of 14,500 tons displacement and is required by the contract to make 22 knots speed. She was built by the New York Shipbuilding Company, of Camden, N.J., and is the first vessel turned out by that concern for the Navy.

The drydock Dewey passed Malta, about 1,000 miles east of Gibraltar, on April 4, according to a despatch received at the Department from a New York firm of underwriters whose agent reported the towing expedition at Malta. A despatch dated Tuesday, April 3, 6 p.m., from Comdr. H. H. Hosley, commanding the towing expedition, gave the dock's position at that time as latitude 36° 45'; longitude 13° 45' east. Commander Hosley added: "Prospect most promising." The officials of the Department are greatly pleased with what has been accomplished since leaving Las Palmas, Canary Islands, on March 18, and if the records which have been made during the past two weeks are maintained it is likely that the dock will after all reach the Philippines in a satisfactory period of time.

Mail advices report a lively row ashore at Santo Domingo, March 17, and as a result Edward Roberts, an oiler attached to the U.S.S. Dubuque, was sentenced in the Correctional Court to one month's imprisonment, five American sailors were fined \$1 each and costs, and Luis Burgos, a Dominican, was fined \$10 and costs. The trouble occurred when about thirty members of the Dubuque's crew were ashore. Some of the members of the baseball team on their way back to join the Dubuque stopped in a low dive. They made some small bets in a game of monte, and after losing had a dispute with other players. Some one threw a banana peel at a Dominican, and within a few moments there was a general melée, beginning in the gambling room and continuing in the street outside. The Americans were greatly outnumbered and the Dominicans took possession of a stone heap and bombarded their opponents. The only arm on the American side was a baseball bat, which was used so effectively that one native was almost killed and seven others were hurt. The sailors finally had to beat a hasty retreat to the dock, supporting their injured comrades. Roberts was unconscious, and had to be carried. All showed marks of the combat. At the request of the authorities Comdr. A. F. Fechteler, of the Dubuque, sent all the baseball players to court. Roberts was identified by a witness as the man who had used the baseball bat, and the court imposed a prison sentence on him, while the five others who were recognized escaped with small fines. Burgos, the Dominican, who was fined, was the most seriously injured person on his side. Other counter-charges against Dominicans were dismissed. Commander Fechteler believed that an injustice had been done to his men, who had not been the aggressors, and filed notice of appeal for Roberts, who was permitted to return to his ship.

The U.S. Tacoma arrived at Gibraltar April 2 from Alexandria, expecting to meet the drydock Dewey. The Dewey, however, passed Gibraltar on March 26.

The French warships which are to participate in the final burial ceremonies of John Paul Jones will be at Annapolis on April 24, according to information which has reached Washington. They comprise the squadron now cruising in the West Indies, consisting of the flagship Desaix, the Juerien de la Graviere and the Troude. The ships are under the command of Rear Admiral Brevoe de la Peyrere. The ceremonies at Annapolis will be most elaborate. The President, the French Ambassador, Governor Warfield, of Maryland; Gen. Horace Porter and Secretary Bonaparte will speak. Five thousand invitations will be sent out by the Navy Department. These will go to many officers of the Government, the Cabinet, to both branches of Congress and to prominent citizens. The Navy will be represented by the battleships Alabama (flagship), Iowa, Illinois and Massachusetts, composing the second division of the Battleship Squadron of the Atlantic Fleet and under the command of Rear Admiral Davis; the cruisers Minneapolis (flagship), Des Moines, Cleveland and Denver, under Rear Admiral Bradford, and the monitors Arkansas, Nevada and Florida, under Rear Admiral Dickinson.

In the course of the trial of a submarine boat at Liban April 3, a torpedoboot from which several naval officers were watching the experiments struck a reef and sank. Those on board were rescued.

A copy of a menu from the U.S.S. Monadnock at Canton, China, just received, shows that on Washington's birthday the following inviting dinner was served: Queen olives, celery, pickles, oyster soup, boiled fish and cream sauce, mashed potatoes, stuffed onions, mutton chops, green peas, potato croquettes, shrimp a la Newburg, roast wild goose—chestnut dressing, apple sauce, sugar cured ham, boiled sweet potatoes, lobster salad with mayonnaise dressing; fruit cake, pumpkin pie, lemon custard pie, strawberry layer cake, nuts assorted, oranges, assorted candies, assorted jams, bananas; coffee, cigars, cigarettes. The vessel is in command of Comdr.

Fred W. Coffin; P.A. Paymr. Alvin Hovey-King is commissary officer, and C. W. Prattini commissary steward.

The Board on Construction of the Navy is considering a proposition to put the hospital ship Relief, now at the Mare Island Navy Yard, into commission for the purpose of sending the vessel to the Jamestown Exposition next year for exhibition purposes. The Relief is now in condition to be used for such purposes. While the ship is not an ideal or modern hospital ship she is as good as any ship of that type in the Navy and would serve well to demonstrate how the Navy takes care of its sick.

The Comptroller in December, 1905, decided that "a marine's enlistment expires with the last day of the period for which he enlisted, notwithstanding the fact that during his enlistment he may have been absent without leave." Paymr. Henry de F. Mel, U.S.N., asked whether this also applies to enlisted men of the Navy, and the Comptroller, under date of March 23, replies that he sees no reason why it should not do so. Paymaster Mel pointed out that "it is the present practice of the Bureau of Navigation to extend the terms of men of the Navy enlisted for four years for a period equivalent to any unauthorized absence, and to consider that their enlistments do not expire until the date on which they have served such unauthorized absence."

NAVY PAY OFFICERS' ACCOUNTS.

A memorandum issued by the Naval Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, April 2, specifies the "method making payment of computed ration money," of entering sausages on returns, of issuing rations to enlisted men whose accounts are not kept on board, and of paying prizes for excellence in gunnery. The following decisions are announced in this circular:

A pay clerk whose orders direct him to proceed with the pay officer is entitled to pay for the period of delay en route if such delay is authorized. A pay clerk assisting in the settlement of accounts is not entitled to pay after the expiration of the time allowed by law for that purpose.

Warrant officers detailed for the performance of shore duty beyond seas are not entitled to the ten per cent. increase in pay.

The enlistment of an enlisted man in the Marine Corps expires with the last day of the period for which he enlisted, notwithstanding the fact that during his enlistment he may have been absent without leave. Such enlisted man is not entitled to the \$3 per month prison expenses after the date of the expiration of his enlistment unless he should be restored to duty and required to make up the time lost, in which case he would be entitled to pay from the date he was restored to duty. An enlisted man cannot be checked for hospital fund after the expiration of his enlistment.

An enlisted man in the Marine Corps is not entitled to credit for prior service in the Navy in computing his pay under Sections 1282 and 1284, Revised Statutes.

THE NAVY.

VESSELS OF U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

U. S. ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, Commander-in-Chief.

FIRST SQUADRON.

First Division.

Send mail for ships of this division in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

MAINE, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Evans). Capt. Nathan E. Niles. Engaged in target practice off Cape Cruz, Cuba.

MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Edwin C. Pendleton. Engaged in target practice off Cape Cruz, Cuba.

KENTUCKY, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Edward B. Barry. Engaged in target practice off Cape Cruz, Cuba.

KEARSARGE, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Herbert Winslow. Engaged in target practice off Cape Cruz, Cuba.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, Divisional Commander.

Send mail for ships of this division in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

ALABAMA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Davis). Capt. Samuel P. Comly. Engaged in target practice off Cape Cruz, Cuba.

ILLINOIS, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. John A. Rodgers. Engaged in target practice off Cape Cruz, Cuba.

INDIANA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. Capt. Edward D. Taussig. Engaged in target practice off Cape Cruz, Cuba.

IOWA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. Benjamin F. Tilley. Engaged in target practice off Cape Cruz, Cuba.

Second Torpedo Flotilla.

Under command of Lieut. Comdr. Montgomery M. Taylor.

Send mail for boats and flotilla in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

The vessels of this flotilla are assigned to the 1st Squadron, U.S. Atlantic Fleet.

HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Charles W. Forman. Engaged in target practice off Cape Cruz, Cuba.

LAWRENCE (destroyer). Lieut. Thomas C. Hart. Engaged in target practice off Cape Cruz, Cuba.

MACDONOUGH (destroyer). Lieut. Kenneth M. Bennett. Engaged in target practice off Cape Cruz, Cuba.

STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. Roscoe C. Bulmer. Engaged in target practice off Cape Cruz, Cuba.

TRUXTON (destroyer). Ensign John V. Babcock. Engaged in target practice off Cape Cruz, Cuba.

WORDEN (destroyer). Lieut. Victor S. Houston. Engaged in target practice off Cape Cruz, Cuba.

SECOND SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Charles D. Sigsbee, Commander.

Third Division.

Send mail for ships of this division in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

BROOKLYN, A.C., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Sigsbee.) Capt. Arthur P. Nazro. At Alexandria, Egypt.

TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. James T. Smith. Sailed April 4 from Gibraltar for Port Said.

Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson, Commander.

Send mail for ships of this division in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Brownson.) Capt. Conway H. Arnold. Engaged in target practice off Cape Cruz, Cuba.

COLORADO, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Duncan Kennedy. Engaged in target practice off Cape Cruz, Cuba.

MARYLAND, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Royal R. Ingersoll. Engaged in target practice off Cape Cruz, Cuba.

PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Thomas C. McLean. Engaged in target practice off Cape Cruz, Cuba.

THIRD SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Royal B. Bradford, Commander.

Fifth Division.

MINNEAPOLIS, P.C., 11 guns. Flagship of Rear Admiral

Bradford.) Comdr. Bradley A. Fiske. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

CLEVELAND, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Edward F. Qualtrough. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

DENVER, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John C. Colwell. Arrived March 31 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. William F. Halsey. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

Sixth Division.

Send mail for ships of this division in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

NEWPORT (composite gunboat), 6 guns. Comdr. Benjamin Tappan. Arrived April 5 at Samana Bay, Santo Domingo.

DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. William Braunerreuther. At Monte Christi, Santo Domingo.

DUBUQUE, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Augustus F. Fechteler. Arrived April 4 at Monte Christi, Santo Domingo.

NASHVILLE, G., 8 guns. Comdr. Washington I. Chambers. At San Pedro de Macoris, Santo Domingo.

PADUCAH, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Albert G. Winterhalter. At Samana Bay, Santo Domingo.

SCORPION, C.G., 10 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Hilary P. Jones. Arrived March 31 at Monte Christi, Santo Domingo.

COAST SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Francis W. Dickinson, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of this squadron, except Rodgers and Nicholson, to Pensacola, Fla.

TEXAS, 2d C.B.S., 8 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Dickinson.) Capt. George A. Bicknell. Sailed April 4 from Pensacola for Key West.

ARKANSAS, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Rogers H. Galt. Sailed April 4 from Pensacola for Tortugas.

FLORIDA, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Charles W. Bartlett. Sailed April 4 from Pensacola for Tortugas.

NEVADA, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Alfred Reynolds. Sailed April 4 from Pensacola for Tortugas.

Third Torpedo Flotilla.

The vessels of this Flotilla are assigned to the Coast Squadron.

Lieut. Willis McDowell, Flotilla Commander.

PORTER, T.B. Lieut. Willis McDowell. At Pensacola, Fla.

BLAKELEY, T.B. Lieut. Charles E. Courtney. At Pensacola, Fla.

DUPONT, T.B. Lieut. James H. Tomb. At Pensacola, Fla.

NICHOLSON, T.B. Lieut. William S. Miller. At Port Royal, S.C. Address there.

O'BRIEN, T.B. Lieut. Edward Woods. Sailed April 4 from Pensacola for Key West.

RODGERS, Lieut. Alfred W. Johnson. At Port Royal, S.C. Address there.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

ABARENDA (collier), merchant complement. J. H. Scrivener. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

CELTIC (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. John J. Knapp. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of the P.M., N.Y. city.

HANNIBAL (collier), merchant complement. R. J. Easton, master. Arrived March 27 at Guantanamo, Cuba.

LEONIDAS (collier), merchant complement. George Whorley, master. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

MARCELLUS (collier), merchant complement. F. N. LeCain, master. At Tortugas.

NERO (collier), merchant complement. I. F. Shirliff, master. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

UNCAS (tender). Chief Btsn. Edward J. Norcott. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Walter R. Gherardi. At Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PACIFIC SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich, Commander-in-Chief.

Address of squadron is in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Goodrich.) Comdr. Charles J. Badger. At Magdalena Bay, Mexico.

BOSTON, P.C., 8 guns. Comdr. DeWitt Coffman. At Magdalena Bay, Mexico.

MARBLEHEAD, U.P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Richard T. Mulligan. At Magdalena Bay, Mexico.

PAUL JONES (destroyer), 2 tubes. Lieut. John F. Marshall. At Magdalena Bay, Mexico.

PERRY (destroyer), 2 tubes. Lieut. Frederick N. Freeman. At Magdalena Bay, Mexico.

PRINCETON (composite gunboat), 6 guns. Comdr. Francis H. Sherman. Arrived April 5 at San Diego, Cal.

Squadron Auxiliary.

SATURN (collier). Joseph Newell, master. Arrived April 4 at San Francisco, Cal.

UNITED STATES ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Charles J. Train, Commander-in-Chief. Rear Admiral James H. Dayton, commander of Philippine Squadron.

Send mail in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal., unless otherwise noted.

Battleship Squadron.

OHIO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Train.) Capt. Leavitt C. Logan. Arrived March 30 at Shanghai, China.

MONADNOCK, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Frederick W. Coffin. At Canton, China.

WISCONSIN, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. Franklin J. Drake. Arrived March 29 at Shanghai, China.

Gunboat Division, Battleship Squadron.

CALLAO, G., 7 guns. Ensign Guy Whitlock. At Canton, China.

CONCORD, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Clifford J. Boush. Arrived March 29 at Shanghai, China.

ELCANO, G., 4 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Hugh Rodman. At Kiukiang, China.

QUIROS, Lieut. Charles R. Train. At Kiukiang, China.

VILLALOBOS, G., 2 guns. Lieut. Comdr. William D. McDougall. At Shanghai, China.

WILMINGTON, G., 8 guns. Lieut. Comdr. William L. Rodgers. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Placed in commission April 2.

First Torpedo Flotilla.

Torpedo Flotilla Division of the Battleship Squadron.

Under command of Lieut. Clark H. Woodward.

BARRY, T.B.D., 2 tubes. Lieut. Adolphus E. Watson. At Hong Kong, China.

BAINBRIDGE, T.B.D., 2 tubes. Lieut. Clark H. Woodward. At Hong Kong, China.

CHAUNCEY, T.B.D., 2 tubes. In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

DALE, T.B.D., 2 tubes. In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

DECATUR, T.B.D., 2 tubes. In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Cruiser Squadron.

BALTIMORE, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Nathan Sargent. Sailed April 2 from Cavite for Sydney, New South Wales.

CINCINNATI, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. John M. Robinson. At Shanghai, China.

CHATTANOOGA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Alex Sharpe. Sailed March 28 from Port Said for Colombo.

GALVESTON, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. William G. Cutler. Sailed March 28 from Port Said for Colombo.

RALEIGH, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. Frank F. Fletcher. At Shanghai, China.

Philippine Squadron.

Rear Admiral James H. Dayton, Commander.

RAINBOW, Comdr. James C. Gilmore. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Dayton.) At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

ARAYAT, Ensign Aubrey K. Shoup. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

FROLIC, G., 4 guns. At the naval station, Cavite. Placed out of commission March 31.

PAMPANGA, G., 4 guns. Ensign Henry D. Cooke, jr. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

PARAGUA, G., 4 guns. Ensign Allen B. Reed. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

ALEXANDER (collier), merchant complement. A. E. Gove, master. At Shanghai, China.
IRIS (collier), merchant complement. A. M. Whitton, master. At Hong Kong, China.
JUSTIN (collier), merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. At Hong Kong, China.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

ATLANTA (barracks for torpedo men). Lieut. Irvin V. Gillis. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
BRUTUS (collier), merchant complement. E. W. Hendricks, master. Passed Malta April 4, bound for the Suez Canal. Is assisting in towing the drydock Dewey to the Philippines.
CAESAR (collier). J. S. Hutchinson, master. Passed Malta April 4, bound for the Suez Canal. Is assisting in towing the drydock Dewey to the Philippines.
CHARLESTON, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Cameron McR. Winslow. Arrived March 26 at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

CHOCTAW (tug). Chief Btsn. Albert F. Benzon. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
COLUMBIA, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. John M. Bowyer. Arrived April 5 at the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 3 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Webster A. Edgar. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

EAGLE, C.G. Comdr. Frank M. Bostwick. Arrived April 4 at San Juan, Porto Rico. Send mail in care of the P.M., N.Y. city.

EAGRE. Sailing trainingship. At the navy yard, Norfolk. Address there.

GLACIER. Comdr. Harry H. Hosley. Passed Malta April 4, bound for the Suez Canal. Is assisting in towing the drydock Dewey to the Philippines.

HARTFORD, C., 13 guns. Comdr. Ten Eyck D. W. Veeder. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

HIST, G. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

HORNET (tender to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

IROQUOIS (tug). Lieut. James F. Carter. At the naval station, Hawaii.

LAWTON (transport). Comdr. John F. Parker. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

LEBANON (collier and wreck destroyer). George McDonald, master. Arrived April 3 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

MASSASOIT (tug). Btsn. Roland P. Teel. At naval station, Key West. Address there.

MAYFLOWER. Lieut. Comdr. Andrew T. Long. Sailed April 4 from Havana, Cuba, for Savannah, via Matanzas. Send mail in care of the P.M., N.Y. city.

NEWARK, P.C., 12 guns. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

NINA. Chief Btsn. Timothy Sullivan. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

OLYMPIA, P.C., 14 guns. Capt. James D. Adams. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Placed out of commission April 2.

OREGON, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. Capt. John P. Merrill. Arrived April 1 at San Francisco. Is en route to the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., to go out of commission. Address there.

OSCEOLA (tug). Chief Btsn. F. Muller. At St. Joseph's Bay, Fla. Send mail to navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.

PEORIA. Chief Btsn. Patrick Deery. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PISCATAQUA (tug). Btsn. Edward Allen. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail in care of the P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

POTOMAC (tug). Lieut. Andre M. Procter. Sailed April 4 from Malta for Port Said. Is tender to the flotilla towing the drydock Dewey to the Philippines. Send mail in care of the P.M., N.Y. city.

RESTLESS (tender to Franklin). Btsn. John Winn. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

RHODE ISLAND, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Perry Garst. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

SIREN (tender to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

SYLPH, C.G., 8 guns. Lieut. Franck T. Evans. At the navy yard, Washington. Address there.

TECUMSEH (tug). Btsn. Martin Fritman. At the navy yard, Washington. Address there.

TERROR, M., 4 guns. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

TRITON (tug). Btsn. Gustav Sabelstrom. At the navy yard, Washington. Address there.

VIXEN. At the naval station, Pensacola, Fla. Placed out of commission March 30.

WASP, C.G., 6 guns. Chief Btsn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

WOLVERINE, C., 6 guns. Comdr. Henry Morrell. At Erie, Pa. Address there.

WOMPATUCK. Btsn. Alfred H. Hewson. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail in care of the P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

YANKEE, C.C., 10 guns. Comdr. William H. H. Southerland. At Monte Christi, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York City.

TORPEDO VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE.

DAVIS. Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

FARRAGUT. Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

FOX. Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

GRAMPUS (submarine). Ensign J. F. Daniels. At navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

HOLLAND (submarine). Acting Gun. Emil Swanson. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

MANLY. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

McKEE. At torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

PIKE (submarine). Ensign J. F. Daniels. At navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

POKPOISE (submarine). Lieut. Charles P. Nelson. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I.

PREBLE. Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

SHARK (submarine). Lieut. Lloyd S. Shapley. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I.

STINGHAM. Lieut. Albert H. McCarthy. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

TALBOT. Lieut. Roland I. Curtin. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

VESUVIUS (torpedo practice ship). Lieut. Walton R. Sexton. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

ADAMS, C., 6 guns (station ship). Comdr. Charles B. T. Moore. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

ALLIANCE, sails, 6 guns (station and store ship). Comdr. Burns T. Walling. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

AMPHITRITE, M., 6 guns (station ship). Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of the P.M., N.Y. city.

CONSTELLATION (stationary trainingship). Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer. At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

FRANKLIN, R.S. Capt. Albert C. Dillingham. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

HANCOCK (transport, receiving ship). Capt. William H. Emory. At navy yard, New York. Address there.

INDEPENDENCE, R.S. Capt. Giles B. Harber. At the navy yard, Mare Island. Address there.

LANCASTER, C., 12 guns, R.S. Capt. James Miller. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

MOHICAN, C., 6 guns (station ship). Comdr. George H. Peters. At the naval reservation, Subig Bay, P.I. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

MONONGAHELA (storeship). Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PENSACOLA, R.S. Capt. Charles P. Perkins. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

PHILADELPHIA, P.C., 12 guns (receiving ship). Comdr. Robert M. Doyle. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.

REINA MERCEDES (auxiliary to the Constellation). At the Training Station, Newport, R.I.

RICHMOND (auxiliary to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

SOUTHERY (prison ship). Comdr. Edward E. Wright. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

SUPPLY (station ship). Comdr. Templin M. Potts. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

WABASH, R.S. Capt. John M. Hawley. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship). Comdr. William F. Low, retired. Boston, Mass. Send mail to the State House.

ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship). Comdr. Gustavus C. Hanus, retired. At New York city, N.Y. Send mail to dock foot of East Twenty-fourth street.

SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship). Comdr. C. N. Atwater, retired. Leaves St. Thomas, B.W.I., March 24; arrives Philadelphia, Pa., April 14. Address care of Postmaster, New York city.

TORPEDO FLOTILLA IN RESERVE.

In commission in command of Lieut. Irvin V. Gillis. At Norfolk Navy Yard. Torpedoboots Ericsson, Foote, De-long, Mackenzie, Bagley, Barney, Biddle, Stockton, Cushing, Gwin, Wilkes, Somers, Tingey, Bailey, Thornton, Shubrick, Destroyer Whipple and the submarines Moccasin and Adder.

FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS. Lieut. Comdr. LeR. M. Garrett. Address care U.S. Fish Commission, Washington, D.C.

FISH HAWK. Lieut. Franklin Swift, retired. Address Ketchikan, Alaska.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations sent to Senate March 29, 1906.

Chief of Bureau of Yards and Docks.

Civil Engr. Mordecai T. Endicott, U.S.N., to be Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, in the Department of the Navy, with the rank of rear admiral, from April 4, 1906.

Nominations sent to Senate April 2, 1906.

Promotions in the Navy.

Paymr. Eugene D. Ryan to be a pay inspector from Feb. 10, 1906, vice Pay Insp. Harry R. Sullivan, retired.

Carp. Frederick C. Le Pine to be a chief carpenter from Jan. 10, 1906, upon the completion of six years' service.

Nominations sent to the Senate April 3, 1906.

Promotions in the Navy.

Lieut. Horace G. Macfarland to be a lieutenant commander from Feb. 19, 1906, vice Lieut. Comdr. Edward Lloyd, jr., promoted.

Lieut. Charles F. Preston to be a lieutenant commander from Feb. 28, 1906, vice Lieut. Comdr. Richard M. Hughes, promoted.

Gun. Lewis E. Bruce to be a chief gunner in the Navy from March 10, 1906, upon the completion of six years' service.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate April 2, 1906.

Appointments in the Navy.

To be assistant surgeons from March 24, 1906, to fill vacancies in that grade on that date: Condie K. Winn, of Ala.; John B. Kaufman, of Va.; Ausley H. Robnett, of Tex.; Matthew H. Ames, of Md.; William S. Kuder, of Pa.

Walter F. Schaller, of Cal., to be an assistant surgeon from March 21, 1906.

Promotions in the Navy.

Lieut. Comdr. Albert N. Wood to be a commander from Feb. 12, 1906.

Asst. Paymr. James F. Kutz to be a passed assistant paymaster from Feb. 2, 1906.

Boatswain Frederick R. Hazard to be a chief boatswain from March 1, 1906, upon the completion of six years' service.

Gun. Andrew Olsson to be a chief gunner from Sept. 16, 1904, upon the completion of six years' service.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate April 3, 1906.

Chief of Bureau of Yards and Docks.

Civil Engineer Mordecai T. Endicott, U.S.N., to be Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, with rank of rear admiral, from April 4, 1906.

MEMO. 60. MARCH 1, 1906. NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Publishes decision from the Comptroller of the Treasury relating to the following:

When an enlisted man in the Navy deserts and fraudulently enlists in the Marine Corps and is subsequently made to serve out his period of enlistment in the Navy, the pay received by him for actual service under the fraudulent enlistment need not be charged to him or checked against his account.

The ratification by the Navy Department of travel performed by a civilian employee not strictly in obedience to orders has the same effect as the issuance of prior orders to him directing the performance of travel, and entitles him to reimbursement of his actual necessary expenses.

A chief carpenter appointed an officer of the Navy from civil life whose pay is assimilated to that of a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps is entitled to credit for five years' constructive service in computing his longevity.

NAVY GAZETTE.

MARCH 30.—Lieut. Comdr. F. L. Chapin detached Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., etc.; to the works of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company, Newport News, Va., for duty in connection with Louisiana, and duty as executive officer of that vessel when commissioned.

Act. Btsn. C. Murray detached Chicago; to Pensacola, naval training station, San Francisco, Cal.

Act. Btsn. D. C. Hansen detached Chicago; to Pensacola, naval training station, San Francisco, Cal.

Cable from Rear Admiral C. J. Train, Shanghai, China, March 30, 1906.

Lieut. H. H. Christy detached Rainbow; to home.

Paymr. G. M. Lukesh, Naval Constr. S. F. Smith, Civil Engr. A. L. Parsons, and Chief Carp. W. P. Harding detached naval station, Cavite, P.I.; to home.

Paymr. Clerk G. T. Arrington detached Monadnock; to home.

Ensign A. Claude detached Rainbow; to Ohio.

Lieut. Comdr. F. B. Bassett, 1st Lieut. H. T. Swain, U.S. M.C., Act. Btsn. L. McNally to the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

First Lieut. S. Williams, U.S.M.C., detached naval station, Olongapo, P.I., to the naval station, Polloc, P.I.

Paymr. Ck. B. V. Trentlein appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy from March 24, 1906, duty Wilmington.

Paymr. Ck. E. S. Adriance appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy from April 1, 1906, duty naval station, Cavite, P.I.

MARCH 31.—Lieut. R. D. White to the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., April 16, 1906.

Lieut. W. C. Watts detached Texas, and granted three months' sick leave.

Chief Btsn. C. T. Chase detached Columbia; to the naval training station, Newport, R.I.

Chief Btsn. D. Moriarty commissioned a chief boatswain in the Navy from March 1, 1906.

Btsn. J. Davis orders March 10, 1906, modified; to the Constellation, naval training station, Newport, R.I.

Chief Corps. L. S. Warford, W. H. Squire and J. Jacobson commissioned a chief carpenter in the Navy from Feb. 20, 1906.

War. Mach. J. M. Ober to Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Second Lieut. W. C. Powers, jr., appointed a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps from Feb. 5, 1906.

APRIL 1.—SUNDAY.

APRIL 2.—Comdr. E. Lloyd, jr., to duty as ordnance officer, navy yard, League Island, Pa.

Lieut. Comdr. P. W. Hourigan detached Constellation, April 30, 1906, etc.; to the works of the Fore River Ship and Engine Building Co., Quincy, Mass., for duty in connection with fitting out New Jersey, and to duty as executive officer of that vessel when commissioned.

Lieut. Comdr. H. A. Wiley detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., April 10, 1906, etc.; to Constellation.

Lieut. M. St. C. Ellis to duty as assistant to the inspector of equipment at the works of William Cramp and Sons' Ship and Engine Building Company and the works of the Neale and Levy Ship and Engine Building Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

Midshipman L. S. Border detached Alabama; to home and granted one month's sick leave.

Chaplain W. H. I. Reaney orders of March 23, 1906, revoked; continue present duties.

APRIL 3.—Capt. J. D. Adams orders March 10, 1906, modified; to duty as general inspector Washington.

Lieut. R. W. McNeely detached navy yard, Washington, D.C., April 10, 1906, etc.; to Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company, Newport News, Va., duty in connection with fitting out of Louisiana, and to duty as ordnance officer of that vessel when commissioned.

Lieut. H. L. Brinser to duty as assistant to inspector of equipment at works of Fore River Shipbuilding Company, Quincy, Mass.

Paymr. Ck. W. Fitzsimmons appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy from April 3, 1906, duty aboard Adams.

Note.—Brig. Gen. F. H. Harrington, U.S.M.C., retired, died at New Orleans, La., April 1, 1906.

APRIL 4.—Lieut. Comdr. F. W. Bartlett detached duty as inspector engineering material in the central Pennsylvania and western New York districts and continue other duties.

Lieut. Comdr. S. Arnold discharged treatment Naval Hospital, Washington, D.C.; to duty as inspector of engineering material of central Pennsylvania and western New York districts.

Lieut. C. F. Snow granted extension of sick leave for three months from March 27, 1906.

Midshipman V. N. Metcalf detached Chicago, and granted extension of sick leave for three months from April 7, 1906.

Midshipman E. Durr detached Chicago; to Marblehead.

Midshipman F. N. Eklund detached Chicago; to Boston.

Midshipman R. L. Irvine detached Chicago; to Princeton.

Midshipman E. A. Swanson detached Chicago; to Paul Jones.

Carp. A. L. Sundqvist orders of May 17, 1905, modified; to duty Amphitrite and additional duty Naval Station, Guantanamo, Cuba.

APRIL 5.—No orders.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

MARCH 31.—2d Lieut. Ward Ellis orders of March 13 to report April 9, 1906, at Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C., to join a battalion leaving for the Philippines, modified so as to permit him to proceed home and join the battalion at Omaha, Neb., April 11, 1906.

APRIL 2.—Col. Green C. Goodloe, paymr., return from the Philippines May 5, 1906, by transport Thomas.

Capt. John W. Wadleigh detached from Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C., to Marine Barracks, Norfolk, Va., for temporary duty, and then to the Louisiana.

Capt. Newt H. Hall order of March 16 revoked. When relieved by Captain Wallace, detached Marine Barracks, New Orleans; to Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C., for temporary duty in connection with guard of the Connecticut.

APRIL 3.—Major Cyrus S. Radford, asst. Q.M., granted leave for six days, from and including April 9.

APRIL 5.—1st Lieut. William E. Smith detached from the Oregon; to Marine Barracks, Mare Island, Cal.

First Lieut. William L. Reddes detached from the Oregon; to Marine Barracks, Mare Island, Cal.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

MARCH 29.—Capt. G. E. McConnell to report at the department on business connected with the Revenue Cutter Service.

Second Asst. Engr. F. H. Young granted fifteen days' extension of leave.

Second Asst. Engr. H. M. Hepburn granted leave for seven days, to commence April 2.

MARCH 30.—Chief Engr. H. L. Boyd granted ten days' leave, to commence April 13.

APRIL 3.—2d Asst. Engr. J. A. Burns granted ten days' leave, to commence April 4.

The Revenue Cutter Windom, Capt. George E. McConnell, finished her winter cruising on April 1. The winter has been so mild and disasters so infrequent that the services of the cutter were not much in demand. But three vessels were assisted in the cruise from Dec. 1 to April 1. They were the schooner Carrie, of Seaford, Del.; Thomas and Henry, of Baltimore, and Henry R. Travers, of Crisfield, Md. Their total value was \$10,000, with cargoes of but \$900. In 1905 it was different. During that severe season the Windom assisted thirty-seven vessels, representing \$325,000 in value, with cargoes valued at \$56,300. The crews employed on them numbered 257 men, and they registered 6,256 tons. During that time the Windom cruised 4,962 nautical miles, but her record for this season is slightly more than 5,000 miles. A great part of this winter's work was done in the service of the Department of Justice investigating allegations of cruelty among the oyster dredging fleet. Two trips were made with U.S. Marshal Langhammer, of the Maryland district, and one with U.S. Marshal Treat, of the Virginia district. These trips resulted in much information being gained and the arrest of several masters and mates of oyster boats.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ALGONQUIN—Capt. E. C. Chaytor. San Juan, P.R.

APACHE—Capt. H. D. Smith. Galveston, Texas.

ARCATA—Lieut. A. J. Henderson. At Port Townsend, Wash.

BANCROFT—At Arundel Cove, Md.

BEAR—Capt. O. C. Hamlet. San Francisco, Cal.

BOUTWELL—Capt. W. S. Howland. At Newbern, N.C.

CALUMET—Capt. F. H. Newcomb in charge. At New York.

CHASE—(practice ship). Capt. W. E. Reynolds. Arundel Cove, Md.

COLFAX—Station ship. At Arundel Cove, Md.

DALLAS—At Ogdensburg, N.Y.

DEXTER—Capt. J. L. Sill. New London, Conn.

FESSENDEN—Capt. H. Emery. Key West, Fla.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. 4198, granting permission to Prof. Simon Newcomb, U.S. Navy, retired, to accept the decoration of the order "Pour la Mérite, fuer Wissenschaften und Kunst."

S. 5435, Mr. Penrose.—That when an enlisted man shall have served 25 years either in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps, or in all, he shall, upon making application to the President, be placed upon the retired list with 75 per centum of the pay and allowances he may then be in receipt of, and that said allowances shall be as follows: \$9.50 per month in lieu of rations and clothing and \$6.25 per month in lieu of quarters, fuel and light: Provided, That hereafter double time for service in the insular possessions of the United States shall be abolished: Provided further, That in computing the necessary 25 years' time all service in the Army, Navy and Marine Corps shall be credited.

S. 5466, Mr. Millard.—That a general depot of the Q.M. Department of the U.S.A. is hereby established at Omaha, Neb. Sec. 2. That the sum of \$100,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War in carrying out the purposes of this act.

S. 5497, Mr. Martin.—That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint Dr. Henry Smith, late acting assistant surgeon, U.S. Army, a passed assistant surgeon, U.S. Army, with relative rank of captain of Cavalry in the Army of the United States, and when so appointed he shall be placed on the retired list of officers of the Army.

H.R. 17503, Mr. Beall (by request).—To provide for the erection of an Army and Navy hospital at Dallas, Texas. Also (by request), H.R. 17504, to provide for the erection of an Army and Navy hospital at Hubbard City, Texas.

H.R. 17509, Mr. Law.—That every commissioned officer, whether Regular or Volunteer, who was honorably discharged and who is not now on the retired list of the Army or Navy, or eligible for retirement under existing laws who served in the Army or Navy of the United States at any time between March 4, 1861, and April 2, 1865, with the rank of lieutenant colonel or higher if an officer in the Army, or with the rank of commander or acting commander or higher if an officer in the Navy, shall be placed on the retired list of the Army or Navy, as the case may be, from and after the date when he becomes seventy years of age, as of the highest rank which he held while in the service of the United States during said period: Provided, That at some time during or after such service as aforesaid he received promotion from such rank or was appointed to a higher rank by brevet by commission from the President of the United States for meritorious service during said period.

Sec. 2. That every such officer who at the date of the passage of this act has already reached the age of 70 years shall be placed upon the retired list of the Army or Navy, as the case may be, in the manner provided in the preceding section, as of the date when he reached such age, and provision shall be made accordingly for arrears of pay.

Sec. 3. That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed to carry out the provisions of this act, and he shall prescribe such proof of facts to be made in each case as may be reasonable.

Sec. 4. That each person who shall receive pay under this act shall thereby relinquish during the period when he shall so receive such pay all his right and claim to pension from the United States, and any payment of such pension made to him covering a period subsequent to the date when he became or shall become 70 years of age, as the case may be, shall be deducted from the amount due him on the first payment or payments under this act: the pay allowed by this act shall not be subject or liable to any attachment, levy, lien, or detention under any process whatever; and persons whose names are placed upon said list shall not constitute any part of the United States Army.

H.R. 17523, Mr. Calder.—Providing for the payment to the New York Marine Repair Company, of Brooklyn, N.Y., of the cost of the repairs to the steamship Lindesfarne, necessitated by injuries received from being fouled by the U.S. Army transport Crook in May, 1900.

H.R. 17566, Mr. Weeks.—To provide for the appointment, compensation and retirement of civilian professors and civilian instructors at the Naval Academy.

H.R. 17616, Mr. Webb.—Placing Hugh T. Reed on the retired list with rank of captain.

H.R. 17626, Mr. Kahn (by request).—To promote the national defense, to create a naval reserve, to establish American ocean mail lines to foreign markets, and to provide commerce.

H.R. 17627, Mr. Grosvenor.—Providing for the erection of a memorial to Gen. William S. Rosecrans.

H.R. 17659, Mr. Weeks.—That there shall be a board of visitors to the U.S. Naval Academy to consist of twelve members, each member to serve for three years. Six members shall be appointed by the President, three by the Vice-President or by the President pro tempore of the Senate from the membership of the Senate, and three, who shall be members of the House at the time of their appointment, by the Speaker of the House of Representatives: Provided, That of the members of the board first appointed, two of those appointed by the President, one of those appointed by the Vice-President or by the President pro tempore of the Senate, and one of those appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall be appointed for one year, and that the same number of each class of appointees shall be appointed for two years and for three years, respectively, from Oct. 1, 1906, so that thereafter one third of the entire board and of each class of appointees shall be appointed each year. Each member of the board shall receive not exceeding eight cents per mile, traveled by the most direct route, from his residence to Annapolis, and eight cents per mile for each mile from said place to his residence on returning, for not exceeding three round trips in any one year, and \$10 per diem for expenses during actual attendance at the Academy. It shall be the duty of the board to attend the annual examination of the Naval Academy, and also any graduation exercises which may take place at any other time than at the conclusion of the annual examination. The members of the board are authorized as individuals to visit the Naval Academy at any time during the academic year, for a period or periods not exceeding ten days in all for each member in order to familiarize themselves with the management, the courses of study pursued, the methods of instruction followed, and with all other details which would give the visitor a thorough knowledge of the Academy and would enable him to suggest intelligently improvements or changes; in every case, however, whenever a visitor makes a visit to the Academy, as authorized in this section, he shall make a report in writing to the board of visitors, and that report shall be considered by the board and become a part of the annual report made by the board to the Secretary of the Navy.

H.R. 17663, Mr. Meyer.—That officers of the Navy and Marine Corps advanced in rank for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle or extraordinary heroism, and who since such advancement have been or may hereafter be promoted, shall from the date of the passage of this act be carried as additional numbers of each grade in which they serve.

H.R. 17666.—Relating to the appointment, promotion and retirement of civilian professors and civilian instructors at the Naval Academy.

H.R. 17716, Mr. Smith.—For the relief of certain enlisted men and commissioned officers who served during the War of the Rebellion.

FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, March 31, 1906.

The younger college men of the town gave an informal Friday evening, March 30, in honor of the bachelor officers who are so soon to leave the post. The affair took place in the Ladies' Literary Club house in town, and was chaperoned by Capt. and Mrs. Briant H. Wells and Lieut. and Mrs. Alpha T. Easton. About thirty couples of the younger dancing

set were present, the hosts being Mr. Albert McCormick, Mr. Wallace Bredemeyer, and Mr. Ben Siegel. The dance was preceded by a dinner at the Emery-Holmes, at which a number of the young officers were the hosts.

Lieut. and Mrs. B. L. Williams arrived on Thursday last at Douglas, and are the guests for a few days of Lieut. and Mrs. Royden Beebe. Mrs. Williams, who was Miss Burknap, was a classmate of Mrs. Beebe at Stanford. Owing to the uncertainty about the departure of the batteries, Mr. and Mrs. Williams will probably not take a house for the spring, but will wait till orders are more definite.

The hockey team, organized last fall by some of the local girls, has resumed its work on the field at Douglas, and the red sweaters of the enthusiastic young women may be seen there twice a week.

The out-door concerts given by the band are growing more and more popular as the evenings grow more spring-like. Last week both Tuesday and Thursday evenings a large number of the people of the garrison and their friends from town were out to hear excellent programs.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., April 3, 1906.

Midshipman Minor Meriwether, jr., who became a civilian, appeared in Annapolis visiting friends and closing up little personal matters before leaving. He prefers to enter some part of the Government's Naval Service.

In the recent competitive examination taken by six Baltimore youths for appointment to the Naval Academy H. M. Branham was chosen principal, average 86.43, and as alternates J. J. Philbin, 82.63; J. T. Ridgely, 64; J. N. Stockett, 59.17.

James Blaine Walker, jr., of New York, who has been appointed a midshipman in the Naval Academy, is a grand nephew of the late James G. Blaine, and the son of a New York newspaper man.

At the usual Sunday evening meeting of the Naval Academy Y.M.C.A., Capt. Thomas Nelson, U.S.N., retired, delivered an address before the midshipmen. Prof. C. V. Cusachs sang several solos. Saturday night Prof. Henri Marion, of the department of modern languages at the Academy, delivered an illustrated lecture before the midshipmen on "John Paul Jones."

Capt. George P. Colvocoresses, commandant of midshipmen at the Naval Academy, who has been on a visit to New York, has returned and resumed his duties.

Annapolis is looking forward to a magnificent spectacle on the 24th of April. The French men-of-war which will take part in the ceremonies constitute the special cruiser squadron commanded by Rear Admiral Brevoe de la Peyrere, which was sent to the French naval station at Port de France, Martinique, several months ago for the avowed purpose of forcing President Castro of Venezuela to apologize for his treatment of M. Taigny, the French chargé at Caracas. These vessels are now cruising in the West Indies preparatory to their visit to the United States next month. The squadron consists of the cruisers Desaix, 7,700 tons, 17,100 h.p., 21 knots; Jurien de la Graviere, 5,500 tons, 17,100 h.p., 23 knots, and the Trousse, 1,877 tons, i.h.p., 630, speed of 22 knots. The complement of these three vessels is about 1,200 officers and men.

On Monday Professor Yamashita gave his last lesson in jiu-jitsu at the Naval Academy, his contract having expired. The professor intends returning shortly to Japan, as he finds jiu-jitsu has lost its fascination for the American people, and is not so profitable as heretofore. The preliminaries in boxing and wrestling contests between the representatives of each company are taking place in the gymnasium. The results of these bouts count in the awarding of the company flag, at the end of June week exercises. The gymnasium teams are excused from supper formation to enable them to have more time to prepare for the gym tournament. Physical Instructor Steffen has taught the team many new points and the tournament promises to be a good one.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., March 30, 1906.

The dinner at which the Marine Corps officers were hosts on Saturday evening, March 24, honoring Capt. and Mrs. Wade L. Jolly, was a particularly pleasant and enjoyable affair, for the Jollys were great favorites at the barracks, as well as at the upper end of the yard. Across the center of the large table ran the words "Company C" in delicate roses, complimentary to Captain Jolly, who belongs to Co. C. The other decorations were in lilacs, and were most effective. Covers were laid for Capt. and Mrs. Jolly, Naval Constr. and Mrs. H. A. Evans, P.A. Surg. and Mrs. C. G. Smith, Mrs. R. M. Cutts, Miss Elsa Fredericks and Miss Beatrice Maxwell, of San Francisco; Col. Lincoln Karmany, Lieut. Sydney W. Brewster, Earl H. Ellis, H. J. O'Leary, Arthur Stokes and John H. White. An informal dance followed the dinner. Capt. and Mrs. Jolly were the guests of Naval Constr. and Mrs. Evans from Saturday to Monday morning, when they left for San Francisco, from which place they sailed on the transport at noon. Mr. and Mrs. Evans and Mrs. R. M. Cutts went down from this yard to see them off, and on the dock in San Francisco were many of their friends from that city. Mrs. Jolly's stateroom was fairly banked with flowers. Lieut. Raymond B. Sullivan and Earl H. Ellis are both to sail for the Orient on the sixteenth of next month. Lieutenant Sullivan will take his family out with him, and his mother, who has made her home with them for some time, will also accompany them on the trip.

Col. Lincoln Karmany returned to the yard on Saturday after a week's absence in New Mexico, where he went to serve on a retiring board. Miss Elsa Fredericks and Miss Beatrice Maxwell, both of San Francisco, spent the week-end here as the guests of Mrs. Holden A. Evans. Mrs. Reginald Belknap, who has been spending the past few months in San Francisco as the guest of her mother, Mrs. William Ashburner, will leave in May for Washington, where Lieutenant Belknap is to be stationed. Mrs. Emory Winslow is the hostess at a bridge party on Thursday afternoon last, entertaining some four tables of guests. Lieut. and Mrs. Winslow are at present visiting Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Casey, but will shortly move to Ross Valley, where they have an attractive summer home.

Capt. J. A. Penn, who visited in San Francisco for some time after his return from the Orient, has left for St. Louis, where he expects to be stationed until October. He was the guest of friends in San José en route East. Capt. William Laurence Merry, Minister to Nicaragua and Costa Rica, is expected to arrive in San Francisco shortly, to remain there for the summer. Mrs. Merry and her daughters have taken apartments on Lyon street in that city. Mrs. Samuel W. Bryant, also a daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Merry, is as yet undecided whether to keep her cottage in Vallejo, where she has been living since her marriage, or to spend the time of Lieutenant Bryant's cruise on the Lawton with her family in San Francisco. Capt. and Mrs. Walter Hughes left last week for Washington, after a lengthy stay in San Francisco. Mrs. William McEntee expects to leave shortly for the East, where she will visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Chamberlain, in New York for a month or two.

Lieut. and Mrs. Lee B. Purcell, who have been living in Vallejo since the former was assigned to duty at the barracks here, as there were no quarters available for them, have moved to the yard, and are now settled in the quarters formerly occupied by the Jollys. Mare Island is not to lose Med. Dir. Manly H. Simons and his family as soon as was expected, as his orders assigning him to duty at the naval hospital, Philadelphia, will not take effect until the early part of May. It was expected that the Simonses would leave here around the first of April.

All repairs on the naval transport Lawton, Comdr. William Winder commanding, are to be completed by to-morrow night, and the ship will leave here on April 5, taking down to Tutuila, Samoa, a complete crew for the station ship Adams at that place. The Lawton will also take down a full supply of stores and provisions. Asst. Paymr. J. C. Hilton will sail for Tutuila on the Lawton. After the trip to the Samoan sta-

tion the Lawton will return to Mare Island and fit out for her regular cruise to the Philippines.

Paymr. and Mrs. Jonathan Brooks and the Misses Marion and Ruth Brooks, who have been occupying apartments at the New Bernard in Vallejo since the former was assigned to duty here as assistant to the general storekeeper last November, are now comfortably settled in quarters on the yard.

The ammunition to be used aboard the Milwaukee, California and South Dakota, all of which vessels are now nearing completion at the Union Iron Works in San Francisco, as well as the ammunition for the Nebraska, being constructed at the Moran Brothers Shipbuilding Yards, is now being prepared at the magazines here. In addition to this ammunition large consignments are also being made up for shipment to the Orient, and will be sent out on the next trip of the Lawton.

Inquiry has been received here from the Navy Department as to the time necessary to put the hospital ship Relief in condition for commissioning, as the plan of sending her to the Jamestown Exposition is under consideration. There is little to be done, and if the Department decides to raise a flag on her she can be ready inside of thirty days.

The greatest gratification is felt both here and in Vallejo over the news received last week that the House Naval Committee had recommended the appropriation of an additional \$300,000 for the construction of the collier Prometheus at this yard. The building of the collier is to be the biggest piece of work ever done here, and the California Congressional delegation has had to work hard to secure the appropriation.

To the strains of "Auld Lang Syne," played by the station band, a draft of two hundred marines left the yard early Monday morning, the 26th, en route to the Philippines. They sailed from San Francisco at noon that day. Forty of them are to go to Guam, while the remainder will continue on to Cavite.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., April 2, 1906.

One of the most charming entertainments of the past week was the hop supper given Friday evening by Lieut. and Mrs. E. Holland Rubottom, as a compliment to Gen. and Mrs. Bell. Other guests were: Major and Mrs. Boughton, Capt. and Mrs. Hartman, Capt. and Mrs. Hanna, Miss Wainwright, of Chicago; Mrs. Linnell, Lieutenants Mears, Hughes and Dr. and Mrs. Van Tuyl.

Edmund R. Andrews, son of Major H. M. Andrews, Art. Corps, is to enlist in the Coast Artillery at Fort Monroe, with a view to obtaining a commission in the Army.

Lieut. and Mrs. W. E. Gunster entertained with a dinner party Monday evening. Among those present were: Captains Parker and Sheldon, Lieut. and Mrs. Musgrave. Capt. and Mrs. Gordon gave a dinner Tuesday for Gen. and Mrs. J. Franklin Bell.

Mrs. Winn and children, who have been visiting Capt. and Mrs. Walsh, left this week for Fort Assiniboine. Miss Wainwright, of Chicago, left for her home Saturday, after a fortnight's stay with Capt. and Mrs. Hartman. Mrs. Baldwin, Miss Judge and Teddy Baldwin returned Tuesday from a visit at Fort Riley with Capt. and Mrs. Lawton. Mrs. F. Daniel Webster will leave this week for San Francisco to join her husband, Captain Webster, 20th Inf., who is just returning from the Orient. Mrs. Webster has been the guest of her mother, Mrs. A. A. Fenn, for the past four months, at her home on South Broadway.

Gen. J. Franklin Bell will leave for his new duties as Chief of Staff, Wednesday, expecting to be in Washington about April 9. He will visit his old home in Kentucky en route. General Bell will not be relieved from the command of the Staff College until the end of the school term, and expects to return here for the graduation. In the meantime Major Swift, the present assistant commandant, will have charge of the college affairs.

Lieut. Jean Baptiste Brugere, of the Chasseurs d'Afrique, arrived Thursday and will enter the Infantry and Cavalry School next fall. He is the son of General Brugere, chief of staff of the French army. Lieutenant Brugere comes from a long line of French warriors, and is devoted to his profession. He was a student at St. Cyr for two years, and at Saumur for one year. General Bell met Lieutenant Brugere during the French maneuvers last summer, and the young officer is now here at the invitation of General Bell, and through the courtesy of President Roosevelt. Lieutenant Brugere will live with Major Squier, and will study English, which he speaks very well.

Lieut. John K. Cowan entertained with a Dutch luncheon at his quarters at Schofield Hall Wednesday evening. The guests were Capt. and Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Rollins, Miss Adele Bartlett, Miss Kenny, Miss Mallo, Lieutenants Jordan, Olsen and Holmes. Lieut. and Mrs. G. C. Brant gave a very charming high-five party Wednesday evening, in compliment to Capt. and Mrs. Winn, of Fort Assiniboine. Gen. and Mrs. J. Franklin Bell gave a dinner Wednesday evening for their guest, Mr. John Temple Graves, of Atlanta, Ga. Those who were present were: Judge J. H. Gilpatrick, Col. C. B. Hall, Majors Swift, Boughton and Squier, Chaplain Axton and Mr. John H. Atwood.

The baseball season will open here Monday, when the Cavalrymen will have the members of the squadron out for practice.

Miss Smith, who has been the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Smith, left Friday for Walla Walla. Miss Lucia Hunting was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Clarence O. Sherrill for a dinner and the reception Friday evening. The other guests were: Capt. and Mrs. Hanna and Lieutenant Herron. Capt. and Mrs. Arrasmith have returned from a month's stay at Hot Springs, Ark. Captain Sheldon, Lieutenants Patterson, Carter and Sharp entertained at their mess Thursday evening for Gen. and Mrs. Bell. Cards were played during the early part of the evening, after which supper was served. Among the guests were: Miss Swift, Mrs. Saltzman, Miss Judge, Miss McCormick, of Salt Lake City; Miss Wainwright, of Chicago; Lieutenants Fitch, Mears and Hunting, Captain Horton, aide to General Corbin, and Lieutenant Brugere.

Chaplain Axton is in receipt of a number of "comfort bags" from Mrs. Thatcher, to be given to the enlisted men who have joined the temperance league.

Mrs. Peter Murray gave a tea Saturday afternoon in compliment to Mrs. Carter, wife of General Carter. Governor Hoch and Mrs. Hoch were honor guests at the reception Friday evening for Gen. and Mrs. Bell, and were entertained by Lieutenant Carter while at the garrison.

Major and Mrs. McCormick and Major and Mrs. Bunday, formerly of this post, are spending three months touring Japan. A polo team has been organized among the officers of the command.

Mrs. James McCord, of St. Joseph, Mo., is the guest of Gen. and Mrs. Henry Jackson. Mrs. G. S. Young returned Saturday from St. Louis, where she went to meet her son, Harold, who is returning from college at Wayne, Pa.

Gen. J. Franklin Bell was the honor guest at a dinner Saturday evening at the National Café, given by the officers of the National Guard, who are attending the Staff College. The officers are Lieutenant Selkirk, Captain Pate, Captain Bowen and Lieutenant Atley. Capt. and Mrs. Baldwin gave a supper at Hurrie's Saturday evening. Among those present were Capt. and Mrs. Lawton, Miss Judge, Miss McCormick, of Salt Lake; Miss Hall, Miss Thompson, of San Francisco; Miss Wainwright, of Chicago; Captains Carr, King, Buttner; Lieutenants Morrow, Fitch, Peyton and J. A. McGonigle, jr.

The reception given to Gen. and Mrs. J. Franklin Bell Friday evening at Pope Hall by the officers and ladies of the post was the most brilliant of the season. Twenty-four numbers were enjoyed. Assisting Gen. and Mrs. Bell in receiving were the staff officers and their wives. A large number of guests from St. Joseph, Atchison, Topeka, Kansas City and Leavenworth were in attendance.

The friends of Dr. W. R. Van Tuyl, former captain and surgeon, U.S. Vols., will be pleased to know that after a very serious illness of ten weeks, he is again able to be out.

Mr. and Mrs. John Robertson have just returned from a trip through Florida and Texas, and which also included the Bermuda Islands. They were the guests Sunday of their daughter, Mrs. Clarence O. Sherrill. Gen. and Mrs. H. B. Freeman leave shortly for a visit in St. Paul, Minn. Major

James Jackson was the guest of Gen. and Mrs. Freeman Friday, en route from New York to Fort Russell.

The exhibition of fancy riding in the riding hall Saturday afternoon was witnessed by about 3,000 persons. The contest was won by Troop G, Troop E second, F third, and H last.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., April 3, 1906.

Mrs. Hill, wife of Lieut. Comdr. Frank K. Hill, of the Navy, entertained at luncheon at the Chamberlin on Thursday in honor of her mother, Mrs. Dutton. Mrs. Ramsay D. Potts occupied the seat of honor next the hostess. The other guests were Mrs. Theodore Scarborough, of New York, Miss Sullivan, Mrs. F. S. Clay Brown, Mrs. Harvey C. Barnes, Mrs. George F. Adams, and Mrs. Harrison Hall.

Among the officers who reported here on Monday for examination for promotion were Capt. John W. Ruckman, Lieut. Alexander Greig, Jr., from Key West, Lieut. Fred T. Austin, Lieut. Clarence B. Ross, now detailed on the Panama Canal Commission, Lieut. Albert S. Fuger, Lieut. James A. Ruggles, from Fort Rodman, Lieut. Edward Gottlieb, Lieut. Frank R. Weeks, Capt. and Mrs. Henry C. Davis, from Fort Hunt, Va., are the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Isaac N. Lewis. Lieutenant Ross is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Harry C. Barnes. Lieutenant Ruggles was the guest of Lieut. James Totten, Lieut. William H. Peck spent Monday and Tuesday at the post, leaving Tuesday night for Fort Schuyler, N.Y. Lieutenant Peck's engagement to Miss Fee, of New Richmond, Ohio, has been announced in the local papers, the marriage to take place in the fall, at which time he reports for duty at the Artillery School. Major George F. Anderson and Major Hamilton Rowan are here for a few days. Mrs. Greel, of Louisville, Ky., mother of Mrs. Hamilton, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Alston Hamilton. Miss Hicks, sister of Lieut. George Hicks, is visiting his brother at the Chamberlin.

Capt. and Mrs. William P. Pence entertained at dinner Wednesday evening in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Henry C. Davis and Capt. and Mrs. Isaac N. Lewis. Capt. and Mrs. Alston Hamilton entertained at cards Thursday evening in honor of Mrs. Henry C. Davis. Mrs. Bartlett gave a beautiful luncheon on Saturday. The table was decorated with a profusion of spring flowers. The guests were Mrs. John B. Kimberley, Mrs. William P. Pence, Mrs. Isaac N. Lewis, Mrs. John Gifford and Miss Mosby.

Miss Mosby, of New York, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. George T. Bartlett. Major Millard F. Hammond is at Monroe for a few days. Major and Mrs. Charles J. Bailey entertained at dinner at the Chamberlin on Friday evening for Capt. and Mrs. Harrison Hall and Mr. and Mrs. Harry C. Barnes. The table was attractively decorated with flowers and candles, and after dinner bridge was played. Mr. Chapman, who has been the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Samuel G. Shurtle, left on Monday for New York. On Tuesday afternoon, the Reading Club met with Mrs. John D. Barrette. Mrs. William R. Harrison and little daughter, Marguerite, left Friday to join Lieutenant Harrison in Washington. Mrs. George M. Apple has returned from a three weeks' visit to New York city. Col. and Mrs. Miller are the guests of Chaplain and Mrs. Charles S. Walkley. Miss Biddle, of Detroit, Mich., sister of Mrs. Barrette, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. John D. Barrette. Capt. Leo F. Foster returned to the post Thursday, after a brief absence.

The minstrel show given on Thursday and Friday nights for the benefit of the athletic association, under the able directorship of Capt. Frederick W. Stopford, met with the greatest success socially and financially. Especially good were the two end men, Lieut. Thomas Duncan and Lieut. Halsey Dunwoody. The regular Saturday evening hop was unusually well attended this week, many of the officers from the German ship Bremen and the U.S.S. Columbia being present. The three different styles of uniform—Army, Navy and German navy—were very effective.

Lieut. and Mrs. Harrison S. Kerrick have moved from the first front casemates to the quarters formerly occupied by Capt. and Mrs. William P. Pence. Capt. and Mrs. Clifton C. Carter entertained delightfully at dinner on Monday evening in honor of Miss Anne Gifford's birthday. Among those present were Capt. and Mrs. Harrison Hall, Miss Booker, Lieut. Arthur Kessling and Lieut. Thomas Duncan.

Much interest is evinced in the coming baseball season. It is planned to have three teams among the officers, two composed of Artillery School officers and one post officers team.

Mrs. A. E. Tower, of Pittsburgh, was the hostess at a very pretty dinner on Saturday night, given to her sisters, the Misses Bogardus. Mr. Francis Lestrade, father of Mrs. Lawrence Brown, returned to New York Saturday, taking with him his two small grandchildren, Marguerite and Lestrade. Mrs. Brown will remain several weeks longer at Monroe.

On Wednesday of last week Capt. and Mrs. Clifton C. Carter entertained at dinner in honor of Lieutenant Bishop, U.S.N., and Capt. Francis N. Cooke, U.S.A. Admiral Bradford entertained at dinner and afterward at bridge on Friday evening in honor of the U.S.S. Minneapolis. His guests were Capt. and Mrs. A. C. Dillingham, Constr. and Mrs. Lawrence Adams, Capt. and Mrs. A. C. Dillingham gave a very delightful dinner Wednesday evening aboard the U.S.S. Franklin. Covers were laid for eight and their guests were Mr. and Mrs. Hugh N. Page, Mr. and Mrs. Brooks Johnston, Lieutenant Smith and Lieut. Theodore Jewell.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, April 1, 1906.

Mrs. J. G. C. Lee entertained in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Watrous, of New York, Wednesday evening, bridge whist being the feature of the evening. The home was elaborately and prettily decorated with the fragrant mountain laurel. The guests were: Mr. and Mrs. Watrous, of New York; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Reid Russell, Mrs. A. D. Adams, Miss Adams, Mrs. Charles H. Florin, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey L. Page, Mrs. H. G. Williams, Gen. and Mrs. Bullis, Mrs. Best and Gen. and Mrs. J. G. C. Lee.

Mrs. Cabell entertained at a hop supper Friday night. Capt. Isaac A. Saxton, of Madison Barracks, N.Y., has arrived at Fort Sam Houston to join his new regiment, the 26th Infantry. Capt. A. S. Fleming, of Fort Adams, R.I., recently promoted, has arrived and been assigned to the 15th Battery.

Mrs. Rosenbaum entertained at cards Thursday afternoon, in honor of Mrs. Blasland and Mrs. Richardson, of St. Louis, Mo. The home was prettily decorated and delicious refreshments were served. The prizes were very handsome, being cut glass and silver. Mrs. Purcell won first prize, Mrs. Nolan second, and Miss Burbank the lone-hand. The guests were: Mesdames Wallace, Calvert, Maus, Arrowsmith, Finley, Dickson, Cabell, Goode, Gatchell, John Fraser, John Darragh, Frank Badger, George Bamore, Bullis, Fleishauer, Blasland, Nolan, Purcell, Supplee, Bell, Compton, Snider; Misses Burbank, Hildt, Rich, and Purcell.

Lieut. and Mrs. Blasland have for their guests Mrs. Blasland, his mother, and her sister, Mrs. Richardson, of St. Louis, Mo. Miss Purcell is a guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Purcell.

Mrs. Finley entertained last Wednesday very delightfully at bridge whist. Mrs. Badger won first prize, Mrs. Supplee second. Those present were: Mrs. Myers, Mrs. Arnold, Mrs. Hay, Mrs. Gatchell, Mrs. Calvert, of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Fleming, Misses Eagar and Hildt. The officers of the 1st Cavalry gave a stag dinner, complimentary to Lieutenant Rodney, whose engagement has recently been announced. Mrs. Fleishauer entertained the ladies at Fort Sam Houston Monday afternoon at cards most delightfully, in honor of Mrs. Richardson. Mrs. Supplee entertained at luncheon on Tuesday, in honor of Mrs. Richardson, who is a guest of Mrs. Blasland. The guests were: Mrs. Preston, Mrs. Florin, Mrs. McCook, Mrs. Hay, Mrs. Rosenbaum, and Miss Burbank.

Major and Mrs. Wallace entertained at dinner Saturday night. Those present were: Col. and Mrs. Hughes, Capt. and Mrs. Cordray, Lieut. and Mrs. Churchill entertained at a hop supper Friday night. Their guests were: Misses Smith, Lieutenants Hanford and Bryson. Miss Burbank entertained

the Little Card Club Saturday. Miss Edith Burbank won first prize and Miss Purcell the consolation. Capt. and Mrs. Fleming entertained at dinner Wednesday evening Major and Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. Calvert, Miss Hildt, Lieutenant Hanford, Captain Saxton and Dr. Boyer.

The Fort McIntosh baseball team has accepted the challenge of the Fort Sam Houston team, and will likely play a series of games here.

As the "general mess" is to be abolished now, and company mess adopted, there is some talk of converting the mess hall into an entertainment and gymnasium hall. The officers and men both favor such an institution.

Mrs. Goode and Mrs. Tilford entertained the Card Club Saturday evening. The first prize was won by Mrs. Compton, Mrs. Arnold won second prize, Lieutenant Supplee first prize, and Major Niles the second prize.

Major Brown has as his guests his two sisters, mother and two nieces, the Misses Snyder, all of Georgia. Mrs. Wade, who has been the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Fleming, left Thursday for Governors Island, her home. Her friends will be glad to learn that she has entirely recovered from her recent attack of grippe. Mrs. Goode entertained in honor of her mother, Mrs. Cabner, of St. Louis. Those present were: Mesdames Tilford, Perkins, Cabell, Otis, Mrs. Cabell, sr., and Mrs. Nolan. The Little Card Club was prettily entertained by Mrs. Wallace last Friday afternoon. Mrs. Arrowsmith won first prize, Miss Lindsey guest prize, and Miss King consolation.

Brig. Gen. Lorenzo W. Cooke, retired, has been made a member of E.O.C. Ord. Post, G.A.R., and the Woman's Relief Corps last night.

Capt. and Mrs. Arrowsmith entertained with their usual charming hospitality at a hop supper Friday evening. Their guests were: Capt. and Mrs. Fleming, Major and Mrs. Wallace, Capt. and Mrs. Cordray, Capt. and Mrs. Hay, Capt. and Mrs. Goode, Mrs. Cabner, Mrs. Calvert, Misses Rich and Hildt, Lieutenant Kent and Mr. Cook.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., April 4, 1906.

The event of greatest general interest at the post during the week was the balloon ascension scheduled for Saturday afternoon. Count de la Vaulx, who contemplated making the ascension, is the vice-president of the Aero Club of France. The Count, accompanied by Messrs. Charles Levée, who made the first ascension from West Point about six weeks ago; Leo Stevens, Augustus Post and André Massenet, arrived on Friday afternoon. Lieut. F. P. Lahm, who is studying ballooning, looked after the arrangements necessary in the preparation of the balloon for flight. The day dawned raw and chilly, with a high wind. By noon the wind had moderated, and it was decided to make the attempt at 4 o'clock. By 3:30 the bank above the siege battery was selected by cadets, officers, ladies, small boys and girls as the best vantage ground from which to view the ascension. At 4:30 a small pilot balloon was started. Meanwhile the big balloon swayed at its moorings. Two men were to make the trip instead of one; the final preparations were completed, and from the siege battery mound the aeronauts began their trip. They continued on their way skyward until lost to view over Sugar Loaf mountain. A short distance north of Peekskill they landed, having been in the air less than a half hour. Mr. Levée continued on his way to the city by train, but the Count returned to West Point and in the evening related many interesting facts connected with his balloon experiences abroad before an audience of cadets and officers in the lecture room of the dancing academy.

At the meeting of the Ladies' Reading Club at Mrs. Oliver's on Thursday afternoon a paper was read by the hostess entitled, "Personal Impressions of Japan," and a very interesting collection of ancient Japanese prints, called "The Fifty-three Stages of the Tokaido," by the artist Hiroshige, loaned by Mr. Harlan Thomas, of Denver, Colo., for the occasion, was shown.

The daily out-of-door drills of the season can at length take place, weather permitting. Cavalry drill from 11 to 12 in the morning, and Infantry drill with parade following in the afternoon are among the visible signs that spring has come.

The U.S.M.A. band will give the concert as announced last week for the benefit of the work of the Army Relief Society on Thursday evening, April 5. A fine performance is promised.

Lieut. William W. Gordon, 2d Cav., who has just returned from the Philippines, is a guest of his parents, Col. and Mrs. Gordon. Miss Braden, daughter of Capt. Charles Braden, returned recently from a trip abroad.

FORT WORDEN.

Fort Worden, Wash., March 29, 1906.

On Saturday evening Mrs. John C. Olmstead gave a charming card party to the garrison. The game of hearts was played, which resulted in the prizes being captured by Mrs. Kennett Mastellar and Capt. R. P. Reeder. Among those present were: Colonel Hills, Capt. and Mrs. M. M. Mills, Capt. and Mrs. S. M. Waterhouse, Capt. and Mrs. Reeder, Lieut. and Mrs. Rorebeck, Lieut. and Mrs. Mastellar, and Lieut. J. C. Peterson.

Lieut. Grenville Sevier, of Fort Casey, left on Sunday for San Francisco, where he goes to stand his examination for captaincy. Lieut. Julius C. Peterson has returned from a ten days' leave spent in San Francisco visiting friends. Captain Bamford, 28th Inf., arrived on Saturday at Fort Flagler, bringing with him thirty-eight recruits, much needed at that post. Mrs. Kennett Mastellar entertained with an informal tea on Wednesday afternoon, complimentary to Mrs. McCloskey, who will leave on Monday for Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

Monday afternoon Col. E. R. Hills received a telegram saying his request for retirement had that day been granted, so at noon on March 26, Colonel Hills, who has served his country so faithfully for forty years, ended his life's work. A thrill of sadness came over everyone when they heard of his retirement, for as an officer he was so active and just, and with so much experience that his service was of great benefit to all those who came in contact with him. As a man he possesses qualities that so seldom finds. He is as gentle and as sympathetic as a woman, but when the occasion demanded, he could be stern and positive. As a company commander Colonel Hills' life was particularly successful, marked with great skill and tact, with devotion to his men, and he was loved by them in return. In spite of the opinion of some that a man cannot be a soldier and a Christian, Colonel Hills is both, and at several posts where there was no chaplain he held services, giving all who cared for it an opportunity to attend church. This district feels his retirement deeply, but hopes to be reconciled by his happiness in being again with his family. To show the deep regard in which he is held by every officer in Puget Sound district, he is to be given a farewell reception and dance on Friday evening.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., March 29, 1906.

Mrs. Lee, wife of Lieut. George M. Lee, 7th Cav., and her baby son spent several days last week at the Presidio, as the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Frederick L. Perry, sailing on the Thomas for the Philippines on Monday. Lieut. and Mrs. Wade L. Jolly, of the Marine Corps, were also passengers on the transport, and will be greatly missed, both at Mare Island and in San Francisco. Much entertaining was done in their honor before their departure. Lieut. Edwin C. Long, aide to Gen. Frederick Funston, has just returned to San Francisco, after a delightful six weeks' leave spent in the East.

Lieut. Alvin B. Barber, C.E., gave a very pretty tea on Tuesday afternoon at his quarters at Fort Mason, in honor of Miss Strong, who is visiting in San Francisco at present from the East.

Lieut. Burton J. Mitchell, aide to General Funston, spent the week-end at Monterey, Cal., and Mrs. William G. Haan, who have been in the North for the past week or so, have returned to their home at Fort Mason. Paymr. Rishworth Nicholson, of the Navy, was in San Francisco for a few days

this week. Major William Stephenson, who has been spending a month's leave in the East, returned to the Presidio the first of this week. Col. John D. Hall, who was retired a week or two ago, left San Francisco to-day with his wife for Vancouver Barracks, where they will spend a month visiting their son, Lieut. DeCamp Hall. From there they will go to Cambridge, and after some weeks' visit with their younger son, who is a student at Harvard, will go abroad for a number of months.

Major Gen. Adolphus W. Greely spent Saturday and Sunday in San José, as the guest of old friends. Major Charles G. Woodward and his wife left Fort Riley last Saturday for their new station at Fort Rosecrans, where Major Woodward will be in command of the post.

FORT NIOBRARA.

Fort Niobrara, Neb., April 1, 1906.

Major and Mrs. Penrose entertained at cards Wednesday evening, in honor of their guest, Mrs. Wadhams, of Milwaukee. Euchre was played, after which refreshments were served. Capt. and Mrs. Hiram Powell entertained at dinner Tuesday evening. The dinner was given for the colonel and his staff, with their wives. Those present were: Col. and Mrs. Hoyt, Major and Mrs. Penrose, Capt. and Mrs. Leitch, Capt. and Mrs. Cronin, Mrs. McClellan, and Capt. and Mrs. Powell. Capt. and Mrs. J. P. O'Neil entertained the Bridge Club Monday morning for a visit at the home of Major and Mrs. Penrose.

Co. A, 25th Inf., left Sunday afternoon for their new station at Fort Washakie, Wyo. The first battalion, under command of Major Penrose, escorted Co. A out of the post.

Mrs. F. W. Ball left for Denver, Colo., Sunday morning. After a visit there of some weeks she will join her husband, Lieut. F. W. Ball, at Fort Washakie.

The Bridge Club met at Col. and Mrs. Hoyt's home Saturday evening. Capt. and Mrs. O'Neil entertained Mr. and Mrs. Sparks and Leonard Sparks, of Valentine, Neb., and Captain Lenihan, at dinner Sunday. The Social Club, composed of a number of the non-commissioned officers and their wives, met at the home of Sergt. and Mrs. Barnes Thursday evening.

The christening of Master Carl Amondus Brandt and Master James Leitch Grier took place at the home of Capt. and Mrs. Hiram Powell Wednesday afternoon, March 28. The Rev. Mr. Wells, of the Episcopal Church at Valentine, Neb., was the officiating minister. Mrs. Leitch, wife of Captain Leitch, was god-mother, and Captain Powell and Lieutenant Blyth stood sponsors for Master Brandt, while Major Penrose and Captain Leitch stood sponsors for Master Grier. All the officers and ladies of the post were present at the ceremony. A delightful luncheon was served afterwards.

FORT ONTARIO.

Fort Ontario, N.Y., April 4, 1906.

Miss Jessie Hodges entertained at luncheon Friday, March 30, in honor of her guest, Miss Rathvon, of Denver, Colo. The guests were: Mrs. Frank Halstead, Mrs. W. A. Blain, Mrs. G. E. Voorhees, Miss Katherine Mott, Miss Ethel Page, Miss Adelaide Morrison, Miss Katherine Phelps and Miss Clair Henderson. Mr. Gard Lyon and Miss Lyon entertained at dinner, in honor of Col. and Mrs. C. L. Hodges, Thursday evening, March 22. Those present were: Col. and Mrs. Hodges, Miss Hodges, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. McMurry, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Powell, and Karl Kellogg. Mrs. Fred Bury gave an enjoyable whist at her home Friday afternoon. The ladies of the post were present.

Mrs. Rich, wife of Lieut. E. M. Rich, post surgeon, entertained at bridge Wednesday afternoon, April 4, to meet her guest, Miss Chase. Miss Hodges and Miss McClaine were guests at a luncheon given by Mrs. John T. Mott for Mrs. Marston.

The enlisted men at the post are organizing for the baseball season. Companies K and L have already formed teams. The team of the former company is made up of Sergeants Funk and Ryan, Musician Walling, and Privates Pymmer, Broderick, Mooney, Stein, Cox, Moore, Myers, Ohlman, and Steinbrunner.

Among the new buildings to be erected at the post this coming summer will be new quarters for teamsters and a new fire house and tower. Bids for the proposed crematory and building were received and opened at the constructing quartermaster's office March 22.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y., April 4, 1906.

The garrison will very much regret the departure of Col. and Mrs. Valery Havard this spring, although appreciating the distinction conferred upon Colonel Havard in his appointment as president of the Army Medical School, Washington. Major Charles Richard, Med. Dept., has been appointed a delegate to represent the Army at the International Congress of Medicine, to be held in Lisbon, Portugal. Dr. Richard sails on the Princess Irene for Gibraltar on April 7. His two sons, Charles and Frank, have returned from school on their Easter vacation.

After a competitive drill of the companies of the 1st Battalion, 5th Inf., Co. A has been chosen to take part in the military tournament to be held in Madison Square Garden.

Mrs. Stanley N. Ford, to the pleasure of all, has been released from quarantine, after her mild but tedious attack of scarlet fever. Gen. and Mrs. Grant gave a luncheon on April 1, their guests being Mr. and Mrs. Clark E. Carr, Col. and Mrs. Mills, Col. and Mrs. W. C. Church, Major and Mrs. Gale, Capt. and Mrs. Glasgow, and Capt. and Mrs. Knabenshue. Mr. and Mrs. William H. Clark, of Manila, are guests of Capt. and Mrs. Wade. Miss Kolbe has gone to Washington after an extended visit at Col. and Mrs. Heistand's. Col. and Mrs. Mills entertained at dinner on Saturday, their guests being Mr. and Mrs. Clark E. Carr, Capt. and Mrs. Glasgow and Chaplain and Mrs. Smith. Lieut. A. D. Budd, 1st Inf., has gone to Washington on a ten days' leave, and Lieutenant Bump has returned from a two months' leave.

On Wednesday Col. and Mrs. Osgood entertained at dinner Capt. and Mrs. Glasgow, Capt. and Mrs. Knabenshue, and Chaplain and Mrs. Smith. Miss Speer, of Jersey City, is visiting Capt. and Mrs. Knabenshue. Gen. and Mrs. Bingham were visitors at the post on Tuesday. Lieutenant Clark, of West Point, spent Sunday at Major Weaver's. Numerous letters and cards have been received from the 8th Infantry, reporting safe arrival and a pleasant stay at Honolulu. Lieut. and Mrs. Wright and Lieut. and Mrs. Mudgett dined with Chaplain and Mrs. Smith on Wednesday.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, March 31, 1906.

Lieut. Frederick H. Svenson, 3d Inf., will start for New York in a few days to join Mrs. Svenson and their three daughters. Mrs. Frank H. Albright, wife of Captain Albright, and Miss Partello, daughter of Major and Mrs. J. M. T. Partello, gave an interesting talk on their visit to Japan at the Woman's Club in El Paso this week. Mrs. Stevenson, widow of Captain Stevenson, of the 8th Cavalry, and sister of Col. Eugene Fehé, U.S.A., who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. E. E. Neff, of El Paso, expects to leave soon for her home in the North.

The Secretary of War referred the request of a Pennsylvania railroad company to cross the target range at the post to Major J. M. T. Partello, the commanding officer, who approved it, so now before very long the road is to be built, just across the range behind the last target butt.

At the inspection and parade held this morning Major Partello had as his guests a number of Mexican officers from the garrison in Juarez, Mexico, and later they were entertained at luncheon by Capt. John E. Hunt.

Capt. and Mrs. David B. Case and Miss Case have taken rooms at the Orndorff Hotel in El Paso, where they will remain for some time.

ARMY MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION.

This important letter on a subject so much discussed in our columns comes to us at so late an hour that we are obliged to put it in small type to make room for it. The annual meeting at which the matter in controversy is to be determined will be held in Washington, April 17, though an effort is being made to postpone it:

Washington, D.C., April 5, 1906.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

As a number of letters have appeared from time to time during the past two months in the columns of your paper, bearing on the subject of the proposed new constitution for the Army Mutual Aid Association, some urging its adoption and others opposing it more or less strenuously, I take the opportunity of summing up the position of both sides in the controversy over the new constitution, with the hope that the facts will be carefully considered before the members vote at the annual meeting.

Let it be said, before discussing the merits of the case, that if a postponement be desired by the members at the annual meeting, and they so express their wish, the postponement can have no effect on the question at issue, which is: Shall the association continue on its present basis, which those who favor the new constitution believe has been shown unsound, or shall it adopt a sound basis such as the one proposed in the new constitution, which will render its perpetuity and solvency beyond question of cavil—a fact denied by the opponents.

Judging from some of the letters published in your columns, the present basis of the operations of the association is not clearly understood. This basis is as follows: The association is pledged to pay to the beneficiaries of each member \$3,000 at his death—and it is to be noted here that this sum is specific, and cannot be increased or diminished under any circumstances except by changing the constitution. The beneficiaries are promised a fixed amount, which depends solely on the pledge of the association to make this promise good some time in the future. The method of making this promise good is the following: The death rate is assumed to be from two to two and one-half per cent. of the membership at the beginning of each fiscal year, and a sum of money equal to the number of assumed deaths multiplied by three thousand is collected from the members by assessment, which are arranged according to an arbitrary ratio table, each ratio varying with the age of the member, that remains fixed throughout his membership. If more money is collected than is necessary to pay the death losses for any one year, it is covered into the so-called emergency reserve fund.

The plan proposed in the new constitution is founded on an experience table, based on the life history of officers of the Regular Army alone, excluding war casualties, and the rates are such as to mathematically guarantee to every member that \$3,000 shall be paid to his beneficiaries at his death; and that if the association has on hand in any year a cent more than is necessary for this guarantee, the surplus shall be divided equitably among all members who have helped to make it.

None of the opponents of the proposed new constitution have denied the fact that it will achieve its purpose, namely, to guarantee the payment of \$3,000 to the beneficiary of any member at his death. They have claimed that such a method is not necessary among Army officers on account of the special fraternal feeling among them, which feeling is alleged to be so strong that each member will pay all future assessments, no matter how great those assessments may be. They have claimed that the statements in the special report, however, that the association is at present, from an insurance point of view, insolvent, is not correct, and the proof they have relied upon has been based upon a misconception of the fundamental terms in the elementary theory of life insurance.

One of your correspondents has stated that the committee has committed blunder upon blunder, but he has not pointed them out. He has stated that the proposed constitution works great injustice to the older members, who he claims have built up the emergency fund. Let us see, in the light of his case, whether the proposed constitution is unjust and inequitable towards the older members. He cannot object to using the rates which he so strongly advocated a short time ago, when the so-called Dravo amendment to the constitution was discussed by the members of the association—and it may be said parenthetically that the rates proposed in the new constitution are identically those of the Dravo amendment, with the additional provision that if a member takes his original age at entry he shall make good his deficiency in the reserve. This member was aged forty-three when he joined, and is seventy years old on the first day of April. He has actually paid into the association \$1,927.65, and has a credit in the emergency reserve fund of \$3,446.60. His insurance for a term of twenty-seven years (his duration in the association) at the rates he himself advocated would have cost him \$1,940.76, his insurance would have stopped April 1, 1906, and he would have had no credit in the emergency reserve fund. The new constitution says to him: If you want to take your age as that of seventy, it will give you credit for the \$344.60 and continue your insurance for the balance of your life at the rate for age seventy. If you want to take your original age at entry, you can pay the rate for that age, but had you paid that rate you would have had a reserve accumulated of \$1,706.79. You have, however, on account of the mistaken past methods of the association a reserve of only \$344.60. Make the difference good at three per cent. interest, and the association will insure you for the rest of your life as though you were aged forty-three. Where is the injustice to all members who have been in the association as long as this member, and are as old or older than he. They have received protection, which costs money, for less than they paid. In its ultimate analysis the proposition of this member is that any person who joins hereafter at age forty-three must pay the same amount of money for his insurance as an existing member who is aged seventy, and has been protected for twenty-seven years. Is this just?

The purpose of the new constitution in wiping out or cancelling the present value of the future deficiency which makes the association solvent has been construed to mean that the association will immediately have a reserve fund of more than a million dollars on hand. This is not the case, and the actual amount of money in the reserve fund will be comparatively quite small, for the reason that the members will adopt either the annuity credit plan—which at once cancels all the deficiency in reserve and starts them fresh on the first of April with a reserve equal to the amount of money they pay in for a year's premium—or, the deficiency in reserve plan, and in this case the amount of deficiency in reserve will not be in money, but will be represented by the notes of the members who give them. Again, some of your correspondents point to the experience of fraternal societies and associations as a reason why the change should not be made. I am afraid this class of members has not considered the history of fraternal insurance in the United States. A study of the statistics in the 1905 edition of the Consolidated Chart published by the Fraternal Monitor, one of the leading organs of fraternal insurance in this country, shows that in the past few years all of the strong fraternal societies and orders in this country have adopted the basis recommended by the new constitution: in numbers, seventy-one societies, representing on the 31st of December, 1904 (the last available date), a membership of 2,139,895 with outstanding fraternal insurance amounting to \$2,953,593,030.

An objection has been raised by some of your correspondents to the new constitution on the ground that its operation will increase the expense of operation of the association. This is a misconception upon the face of it, as it can readily be seen that if a fixed rate is to be paid by each member for all time to come, it only requires the clerical work of sending out notices when the payments are due, and crediting the accounts when the payments are received. All the actuarial work necessary for the association has already been done, and the objection that a trained actuary will be required to manage the affairs of the institution in the future is without foundation.

Still another class of your correspondents has claimed that the new constitution departs from the purpose of the founders. This seems entirely illogical as the purpose of the founders perpetuated in Sec. 2, Art. I, says that the object of the association shall be to aid the families of deceased members as hereinafter provided. This provision has been copied from the original constitution. The claim should rather be that the new

constitution departs from the method established from the founders for carrying its purpose into effect. The report contains ample proof of the inadequacy of the methods of the founders, which, by the way, is not the one upon which the association is at present being conducted, it having been changed by the constitution adopted in 1896. There is, in reality much less objection to the method of the founders than to the present method of the association. Since the foundation of the association it has paid to the beneficiaries of deceased members \$1,275,906.77, or an average of nearly \$3,000 per decedent, and it has received from the decedents an average of \$635.80 per member. The rates of assessment have been such that no member has paid a sufficient sum of money into the association to warrant him in believing that, a number of years hence, he will receive the full \$3,000 guaranteed by the association. The rates proposed by the new constitution guarantee this. Is it rational to claim that, because the decedents in the past have not paid an adequate rate and have profited at the expenses of their fellow members, that the same method should continue? It must be evident to any person that in the future, then, must be made good the inadequate payments of the past if the association is to make its promises good. The experience of past years has proved that assessmentism has not stood the test of time. The Armstrong Committee which investigated the condition of insurance in New York has recommended that it be forbidden in that State, and Sec. 43, of the Ames bill to regulate insurance in the District of Columbia, now pending before Congress, which reads as follows:

"No life insurance company which issues any contract, the performance of which is contingent upon the payment of assessment made upon survivors, shall do business in the District of Columbia."

will, upon passage, legislate the Army Mutual Aid out of existence. The members who advocate the passage of the amendments, animated by feelings of the strongest comradeship, have cheerfully paid their amounts in the past and will continue to do so in the future. It does not matter to them that the burden is heavier; their only desire is to ensure the payment of their own claims to their widows and orphans when they become due. Under the present system they have no such assurance; under the scheme embodied in the amendments they feel sure that this will be done, and done in a way which is fair and equitable to all concerned.

GEORGE B. DAVIS.

It is very much to be regretted that so many of our civil justices have such a wrong impression about our Army and Navy, as they too frequently prove they have, in ordering that dissolute characters and criminals brought before them enlist in the Army or Navy as a punishment. At Portland, Me., on March 27 last, Edward A. Harrigan was sentenced to the county jail for intoxication, but was released in charge of the probation officer on condition that he would enlist in the Army. In Washington, D.C., on March 29, two young men were brought before Justice Gould in Criminal Court No. 1, Washington, D.C., and were indicted for house breaking. Justice Gould, in view of the youth of the prisoners and other extenuating circumstances, exercised leniency and sentenced one of the culprits to jail for five months and allowed the other, Benjamin Greenwell, "to depart without sentence upon the representation of his counsel and relatives to the effect that he would at once be placed in the Navy." As we have frequently pointed out, the Army and Navy are not a reform school in any sense, but a service in which only men of the best character are wanted, and the greatest care is exercised by the recruiting officers to get them. No applicant for enlistment with a bad character, if the fact is known, can possibly enlist in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps, as regulations strictly forbid it. These services are for self-respecting young men, with a liking for the military, and it is absolutely essential that they should be so. It seems deplorable that anyone occupying the position of a civil justice should have so little knowledge of the services which at all times stand ready to defend the nation's honor.

A number of photographs of the new target range at Guantanamo have been sent to the Navy Department. The officials there think that the range, which is for small arms only, is the biggest of its kind in the world. The crews from the vessels of the Atlantic Fleet which are finishing the winter maneuvers in the West Indies made good use of the ranges during the past few weeks. The ships of the Atlantic Fleet in West Indian waters are now starting in upon the annual target practice at Mazanillo Bay. The first squadron, consisting of eight battleships, the four cruisers under Rear Admiral W. H. Brownson and most of the other ships which have participated in the maneuvers, left Guantanamo for Mazanillo Bay on March 31 for the target practice. Mazanillo Bay is off Cape Cruz, about 150 miles west of Guantanamo. This is the first time the place has been used for target practice and it is hoped that even better results than before will be obtained. Rear Admiral R. D. Evans, commanding the Atlantic Fleet, decided to make the change from Pensacola for the annual practice several weeks ago. The second division of the Battleship Squadron, consisting of the Alabama (flagship), the Iowa, Illinois and Massachusetts, will hurry through with its target practice so as to get to Annapolis in time to participate in the ceremonies in connection with the final burial of John Paul Jones.

Secretary Root who, as we have heretofore stated, intends to visit various South American capitals during the sessions of the Pan American Congress in Rio de Janeiro next July, has decided to extend his itinerary, and will sail clear around the South American continent, stopping at all principal ports of South American countries and visiting all the capitals which can be readily reached. He will be taken from New York or Hampton Roads to Rio de Janeiro on the cruiser Charleston, under the command of Capt. Cameron McR. Winslow. It is likely that there will be one or two stops on the way down. The Charleston will then take Mr. Root to Buenos Ayres and then around to the west coast and up to the Isthmus of Panama, where Mr. Root will say farewell to the cruiser which will go on to San Francisco to become the flagship of Rear Admiral C. S. Goodrich, commanding the Pacific Station. Mr. Root will make an inspection of the canal work and will probably catch a Government steamer for the trip from Panama home. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Root, Miss Root, probably a secretary and one or two servants.

The record of the proceedings in the case of 1st Lieut. Lanier Cravens, 74th Co., Coast Art., on duty at Fort Williams, Me., has been received at the War Department for review by the Judge Advocate General, preparatory to its submission to the President for action. Lieutenant Cravens was tried at Governors Island, N.Y., on the charge of duplicating his pay accounts. The fact that the finding requires the action of the President is significant. Lieutenant Cravens is a native of Missouri and first served in the Army as a private and corporal in

Troop A, 7th Cavalry, U.S. During the Spanish War and the Philippine insurrection he served as first lieutenant, 3d Missouri Infantry, and captain, 32d U.S. Volunteer Infantry. He was appointed first lieutenant in the Regular Artillery in August, 1901.

Julius I. Lyons, of New York city, called on Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte April 5 with a plan for a new national air to take the place of the "Star Spangled Banner," which, Mr. Lyons claims, is not all that it should be. He says, and submitted the names of a great many prominent musicians who entertain the same views, that the present air is not only difficult to sing, but that in many cases the words are inappropriate. Mr. Lyons desired to have Mr. Bonaparte endorse the movement, but the Secretary declined to commit himself. Mr. Lyons's idea is to hold a competitive contest. In this manner he hopes to procure a large number of songs, from which one would be selected to take the place of the "Star Spangled Banner" by a council of the most prominent musicians of the country. While there are a great many people who will agree with Mr. Lyons in his contention that the present national air is not appropriate, it is doubtful if it will be possible for Mr. Lyons to meet with success. The greatest difficulty is that a national air adopted from among a great many songs submitted in an open competition will not prove popular, and popularity will, of course, be the essential thing. Most of the Government officials who have had the matter called to their attention think that a successful national air must be the result of some great thing which touches the national pride, written on an impulse, just as the "Star Spangled Banner" was written.

The band quarters at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., have been practically completed by the addition of steel lockers and electric lights throughout the building. The building also contains every modern convenience, which will add to the comfort of the men, including tub and shower baths. One of the most valued possessions of the band of the 5th Infantry is a drum major's baton, presented on June 6, 1848, by the ladies of the City of Mexico. The head of the baton is of solid silver, and on it are engraved the number of the regiment and the names of the battles of the Mexican war in which the regiment took part. The band, under the direction of Chief Musician Edward Steiner, gave a delightful concert at the officers' club on Friday evening last.

Col. J. E. Greer, Ord. Dept., superintendent of the New York Arsenal, has received from J. A. R. Elliott, the inventor and manufacturer, 4,410 pairs of the Elliott car protector, packed in assorted sets, containing thirty-five pairs each. These will be promptly issued to the 125 companies of Coast Artillery.

Only a few years ago William Waldorf Astor landed in England an obscure multi-millionaire. Now his gracious Majesty Edward VII. has condescended to appoint Mr. Astor's son a second lieutenant. There is nowhere in the wide world where sturdy American pluck cannot succeed.—Kansas City Star.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Special Course C, as prescribed in Firing Regulations for Small Arms, U.S.A., will hereafter govern rifle practice in the New Hampshire National Guard. There will be a team selected to represent the State at the New England Interstate Competition, to be held at Wakefield, Mass., during the season of 1906.

The 14th N.Y. will lose two staff officers by the resignation of Lieuts. E. Gaston Higginbotham and Joseph B. Beatty, battalion adjutant and battalion quartermaster. Lieutenant Higginbotham, who is a police magistrate, was appointed to the position he now vacates in the 14th, by Col. Adolph L. Kline, who recently retired as commanding officer of the regiment. He gives business pressures as an excuse for his resignation. He was at one time a member of the 23d Regiment. Lieutenant Beatty enlisted originally in Co. H, of the 8th Regiment, May 13, 1878. He enlisted in Co. I, of the 14th Regiment, Oct. 24, 1879.

Co. K, of the 47th N.Y., Capt. Charles E. Maxfield, will hold its annual review and reception to the veterans of the company on the night of April 27. Gen. Horatio C. King will be the reviewing officer.

On account of the work attached to getting into the new armory, Squadron C, of New York, will not have any exhibition this year in its present armory. The squadron is to make important additions to the summer camp at Huntington. Several houses will be built which the experience of last summer, the first season in the camp, showed were needed. Though the troops expect to move into the new armory in the summer the formal housewarming will not take place till the fall, when a grand ball will be given.

It is now practically settled that the Rhode Island Naval Battalion, Comdr. W. C. Bliss, will perform its annual tour of duty on board one of the cruisers of the Navy and that the date of the cruise will be about the third week in July. July 14, 21, although the latter matter has not as yet been definitely determined. A letter recently received by the Adjutant General from the Assistant Secretary of the Navy stated that it was the intention of the Navy Department to provide vessels for the purpose, and inquired the date that was most desirable for the Rhode Island Naval Battalion. The department was informed that the third week in July was most desirable, but that if that could not be secured, then one of the two succeeding weeks in July would be preferable.

Colonel Stokes, 23d N.Y., appointed Edward Hodges, M.D., an assistant surgeon in the regiment, to take the place of Capt. and Asst. Surg. William E. Butler, who has been commissioned senior assistant surgeon in the new field hospital attached to National Guard headquarters. Dr. Hodges was formerly a member of Co. K, of the 23d Regiment, and served with the 47th N.Y.V. as assistant surgeon during the Spanish War.

A review of the 14th N.Y., by Congressman Calder, will be held at the armory on Saturday, April 21.

The 23d N.Y. will be reviewed in its armory on Monday night, April 9, by District Attorney Jerome, and on Saturday night, April 21, by Gen. O. B. Frothingham, president of the Veteran Association.

The rifle team of the 71st N.Y. will be captained this year by Capt. E. B. Bruch.

The 1st Brigade of New Hampshire is ordered into camp at the State camp ground, Concord, Monday, June 18, for 15 days. Brig. Gen. Jason E. Tolles will be in command. The 1st Battery and Troop A, Cavalry, will march to the camp. Brig. Gen. George D. Waldron, I.G., will make the usual inspection of the brigade during the encampment.

The Inquirer, of Philadelphia, Pa., states that a model equipment of ordnance, harness, etc., is expected to reach Battery C, of Phoenixville, at any time. It is all of the very latest pattern, and comprises four three-inch field pieces, with all the adjuncts of limbers, caissons, forge and battery wagon. Two Gatlings are also to be a part of the armament. The harness is of fair leather and sufficient for six horses at each carriage. With the new equipment it is believed that recruiting

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will be brisk and there will be ample room for young men who are desirous of becoming soldiers. The strength is to be increased to seventy-four commissioned and enlisted.

7TH N.Y.—COL. D. APPLETON.

Plans for the big celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the organization of the 7th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., are well nigh perfected. The event will be held at the army Saturday evening, May 5, and all those who have ever served in the ranks of the regiment are cordially invited to participate.

Secretary of War Taft will be among the many prominent persons, and will represent President Roosevelt, who will be unable to attend on account of his many engagements. The first four companies of the regiment, A, B, C and D, were formed at a time of grave national peril. The day when these companies were actually mustered into service was May 6, 1806, but as one hundred years later this date will fall upon a Sunday, the date preceding was fixed for the celebration. There will be a street parade and review of the regiment and its ex-members, which will be followed by a banquet at the armory, which will be of the most elaborate description, and in which at least 1,500 persons will participate. Speakers of national reputation will take part.

In the street parade Colonel Appleton will act as grand marshal. He will be followed by ex-members of the regiment now in active service, with other organizations in uniform, under the command of Gen. George Moore Smith. Then will follow the war veterans of the regiment, and the veterans and ex-members in order of companies. The active regiment will march in rear of the column. The line of march will be from the new armory of the 71st Regiment at Thirty-fourth street and Park avenue, and up Fifth avenue to the 7th Regiment armory. A review will be held at some point on Fifth avenue to be determined later.

22D N.Y.—COL. N. B. THURSTON.

The second review of this season of the 22d N.Y., was held in its armory on the night of March 29 by Col. John T. Camp, and as at the preceding review the regiment made a remarkably good showing and amply demonstrated the progress it has made. Colonel Camp had with him the former ex-officers of the regiment, all of whom appeared in civilian dress. Major G. F. Demarest, Dr. Bennett S. Beach, Capt. N. J. Boreland, Capt. W. H. Cortelyou, Capt. J. A. Bell, and Capt. J. Smith. In the absence in the West of Regimental Adjutant Daly, his position was ably filled by Battalion Adjutant Kenny. The regiment was equalized in two battalions of five companies of sixteen files each, and was formed in line of masses and turned over to Col. N. B. Thurston, its temporary commander. Major J. G. R. Lillienahl was in command of the 1st Battalion, and Major D. J. Murphy of the second. The command made a fine appearance, and the men were remarkably steady. In the passage the companies preserved correct intervals, distances and alignments. Only one man in the regiment was out of step, and he was in the rear rank on the left of the last company. Regimental parade was taken by Lieut. Col. Walter B. Hotchkiss, and like the review reflected the greatest credit on the regiment. Following this ceremony a number of trophies were presented several companies for shooting, etc. The regiment was then dismissed and dancing followed, the special guests being enjoyably entertained by the officers of the regiment. The new caps which were worn by the men for the first time added greatly to their appearance.

Capt. Joseph Turney, of Co. F, who resigned on March 26, was arrested on March 29, charged with the theft of \$34,000 from the National Bank of North America, of which he was receiving teller. He first joined the regiment as a private on Nov. 13, 1877.

47TH N.Y.—COL. JOHN G. EDDY.

Major Gen. C. F. Roe reviewed the 47th N.Y., in command of Brevet Brig. Gen. John G. Eddy, its colonel, on the night of March 29 and the regiment made a most excellent display throughout the evening, and General Roe was pleased with the exhibition. He was accompanied by Lieut. Col. George A. Wingate, Major Louis M. Greer, Brevet Lieut. Col. John B. Holland, Col. William H. Chapin and Lieut. Col. James W. Cleveland, Lieut. Col. Guilford Hurry, Lieut. Col. W. W. Ladd, and Major John C. Bunnell. One fact worthy of criticism is that company commanders do not properly inspect their companies before they parade. A number of men had dirty shoes, and the brasses of a number of men were not properly cleaned.

The regiment for review formed in three battalions in line of masses, consisting of twelve companies—eleven of sixteen files front and one of twelve files front. Lieut. Col. Henry C. Barthman and Majors Thomas E. Jackson and Harry B. Baldwin were the battalion commanders.

After the regiment was formed the Veteran Association marched into the drill hall, headed by Capt. Cortlandt St. John, its president, and Gen. J. V. Meserole, the first colonel. The veterans formed line opposite the front and center of the regiment, and the band played "Auld Lang Syne," after which they broke ranks and took seats provided for them on either side of the stand. They were warmly cheered as they marched around the armory.

Throughout the review and the parade which followed the members were perfectly steady and the manual at arms was particularly well executed. Companies A, F, K and E turned out almost their entire complements.

The parade was taken by Lieut. Colonel Barthman, the formation being in line, with several companies unequalized. Before the parade was dismissed Sergeants William R. Collins and John C. Stein and Q.M. Sergt. T. F. Olmstead were called to the front and presented by General Roe, in behalf of the regiment, with long service medals, the first named for twenty years, and the other two for ten years each. Then followed the presentation to Bandmaster Louis Borjes by his men of a handsome gold medal in commemoration of his fifty-third birthday.

General Roe and staff and other special guests, after an informal reception, were enjoyably entertained with the usual collation, while the guardsmen and friends enjoyed an excellent dance program until midnight.

1ST BATTERY.—CAPT. LOUIS WENDEL.

The 1st Battery Riding Club held its first annual exhibition and dance at the armory on the night of March 31, which proved a great success. The first event was a music ride, in command of Capt. Louis Wendell, the riders, with the exception of the Captain, being dressed as Continental soldiers. The Captain appeared in white riding breeches, boots, black swallow-tail coat, high silk hat. A large diamond was in his immaculate shirt bosom and a huge artificial sun-flower bloomed on the left lapel of his coat. The riders performed a number of fancy movements in a very dexterous manner, and were loudly applauded.

A novelty race, in which the riders had to dismount, open a dress suit case, don a night shirt, open an umbrella, light a cigar and then, also carrying the dress suit case and umbrella, mount and ride to the opposite end of the armory, was won by Pvt. Erick Bouthroun. A melee by a squad of reds led by Lieut. Louis Wendell, jr., and a squad of blues, led by 1st Sergt. J. G. Jansen, after both sides had whacked at

the heads of the other with sticks in an endeavor to hit off the bunch of blue or red paper, was declared a draw.

The melee between the Russians and the Japs was, however, the spectacular event of the evening. The stalwart men, uniformed as cossacks and finely mounted first entered the arena and lined up. Then the band struck up what was said to be a Japanese war dance, and six little Japs pranced into the ring on stage ponies, each of which was caparisoned with a covering from the body to the ground to hide the legs of the men sticking through the middle. The Japs were armed with tin shields and bladders on a stick, and the Russians deemed them almost unworthy of notice. After the horses of the Japs bowed to the Russians and reared, they suddenly made a charge on the Russians and belabored them with bladders so hotly that they had to retreat. The broad sword contest between Capt. Louis Wendell and Lieut. M. Seyfried was won by the former. The Captain scored five points and the Lieutenant three.

3D BATTERY, N.Y.—CAPT. H. S. RASQUIN.

In a review and drill before Major Gen. C. F. Roe, on the night of March 30, in its armory, the 3d Battery gave what was undoubtedly the best exhibition of its kind ever seen in an armory in this State. Regular soldiers who drill day in and day out would have received high praise for a similar exhibition, and when it is considered that the battery men are limited to a few hours per week for drill, their work in the mounted evolutions was a little short of marvelous, so thoroughly well trained were the men and so dexterously were the horses managed in the limited space.

The first event was a review in line, in command of Captain Rasquin, the battery parading mounted, with Colt automatic rapid-fire guns and limbers. General Roe, who was mounted on a handsome black horse, was attended by Lieut. Col. G. A. Wingate, and Major L. M. Greer of his staff, also mounted. The passage was made in fine shape at a walk, trot and a gallop.

The drills which followed were under command of Junior lieutenants, Captain Rasquin's idea being to have all his officers thoroughly trained, and to give his juniors a chance to show what they can do as well as the seniors. The juniors certainly performed their work like veterans.

The first drill was a mounted gun drill, under command of 2d Lieut. George H. N. Hornby. The drill was executed at a gallop, and at times the spectators held their breath as horses and guns dashed around in a change of direction to execute intricate movements, with only a few inches to spare at times between the flanks of horses and guns in the limited arena. The drivers were certainly very expert, and the command received plenty of well deserved applause.

The final drill was under command of 2d Lieut. Russell W. Whitlatch, and consisted of a standing gun drill, with the Colt guns, and mechanical maneuvers. The pieces were taken apart and assembled, wheels changed, etc., in the most expert manner, and this command also won lots of applause. Then followed dancing, while General Roe and other special guests were enjoyably entertained by Captain Rasquin and his officers. Contorno's band during the evening rendered a very enjoyable musical program.

Among the special guests were: Col. William H. Chapin, Lieut. Col. Guilford Hurry and John N. Stearns, Brevet Lieut. Col. J. B. Holland, and Major R. K. Prentice, of Gen. Roe's staff; Brevet Brig. Gen. John G. Eddy, Gen. J. B. Frothingham, Col. William F. Morris, 9th Regt., and Lieut. Col. John H. Foote, 14th Regt.; Col. W. A. Stokes, Lieut. Col. Charles G. Todd and Major Frederick A. Wells, of the 23d Regt.; Majors William A. Turpin, Charles O. Davis and James T. Ashley, Adjutant Thomas F. Fleming, Bat. Adjutant William A. Finke, 13th Regt.; Major William L. Garcia and Adjutant John A. Anderson, 14th Regt.

The battery will perform a similar mounted drill at the coming tournament of the M.A.L. at Madison Square Garden.

SQUADRON A, N.Y.—MAJOR O. B. BRIDGMAN.

Squadron A, of New York, under command of Major O. B. Bridgman, paraded at its armory on the night of April 2, for annual inspection and muster by State and War Department officials. The squadron made a fine showing and had a per centage of present of 98.80. Major L. H. Greer conducted the inspection for the State, and Major G. H. G. Gale, U.S.A., for the War Department.

The figures of the muster follow:

| | Present. | Absent. | Agg. |
|----------------------|----------|---------|------|
| Field and Staff..... | 9 | 0 | 9 |
| Non. Com. Staff..... | 9 | 0 | 9 |
| Hospital Corps..... | 9 | 0 | 9 |
| Troop 1..... | 72 | 3 | 75 |
| Troop 2..... | 74 | 0 | 74 |
| Troop 3..... | 75 | 0 | 75 |
| | 248 | 3 | 251 |

CONNECTICUT.

Adjutant General Cole, of Connecticut, directs that the brigade commander will assemble his command (except the Coast Artillery) Monday, July 9, 1906, at as early an hour as possible, for six days' camp duty at the State Military Rendezvous, Niantic, Conn. The Coast Artillery, C.N.G., will report for duty, at such time and place as will be designated in future orders. The companies of Infantry, Signal Corps, machine gun battery, 1st and 2d Companies Coast Artillery, Battery A (Field Art.), Troop A and detachments of Hospital Corps will parade one day during the month of May. Organizations armed with the rifle or carbine will devote the entire day to rifle practice, and the use and care of the rifle. Battery A will perform such duties as may be prescribed in future orders. The platoons, machine gun battery will take up pistol practice. The commander of the Naval Battalion will assemble his command for one day's duty in May, 1906.

FLORIDA.

Adjutant General Foster, of Florida, announces that special effort is to be made this year to build up in this State an increased interest in rifle shooting, not only among the Florida State troops, though that, of course, is greatly to be desired, but among the citizens generally. There are already quite a number of well equipped rifle ranges in Florida, and it is hoped to have one at every post of the Florida State troops before the close of 1906. A regular course of practice and shooting for record has been prescribed for the troops; insignia provided for those who qualify as marksmen, sharpshooters or expert riflemen, and it is proposed to hold a State rifle competition at some point, centrally located, that has a well equipped range. This competition will take place during July, and special effort will be made to have every military organization largely represented there. Arrangements will also be made for participation by any civilian clubs which may be formed. All Florida railroads will be asked to make a low rate for this occasion, and a number of handsome and valuable trophies, medals and other prizes will be offered. It is hoped to make the awards of such importance and value as to attract competitors and insure the success of the meet.

MASSACHUSETTS.

A school for medical instruction was held at the South Armory, Boston, April 4, 1906, Brig. Gen. William H. Devine, surgeon general, of Massachusetts, being the presiding officer. Col. Valery Havard, asst. surgeon general, U.S.A., delivered an interesting lecture on "Military Hygiene and Modern Warfare." The privilege of voluntarily attending this school was extended to officers other than those of the medical department. A lecture will be given, prior to June 15, 1906, to the officers of each command of the militia, by a medical officer attached thereto. In the preparation of such lectures, instruction under the following heads is recommended: (a) Preliminary remarks on the importance of such instruction. (b) Care of food and water supplies. (c) Camp sanitation; policing, care of sinks, etc. (d) Cause and prevention of such diseases as typhoid, and of the minor ailments of camp life. (e) Personal cleanliness. (f) Such other topics as may suggest

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themselves to the officer delivering the lecture as being appropriate for discussion.

MARYLAND.

The request of the 5th Regiment of Baltimore for permission to hold an encampment outside of the State at its own expense next summer has been disapproved. In a letter to Col. Henry M. Warfield, Adjutant General Riggs said his plans for the summer would provide work for the troops within the State. It is understood that General Riggs proposes, for one thing, to have the brigade spend considerable time at the State rifle range. There will be encampments at the range by battalions, each to remain on the ground for a period of at least three days at the expense of the State, unless other arrangements are made later on. It has been hinted that possibly the State will be called upon by the government to provide at least one regiment for maneuvers with the Regular Army.

The State will send a rifle team of twelve officers to Annapolis on May 12 to shoot off a match with a team from the middies of the Naval Academy.

BORN.

MITCHELL.—At Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., March 27, 1906, to the wife of Lieut. Ralph M. Mitchell, A.C., a daughter, Alberta Josephine Mitchell.

TOZER.—At Annapolis, Md., March 27, 1906, a son, to the wife of Lieut. C. M. Tozer, U.S.N.

MARRIED.

DEITSCH—GAUTHIER.—Lieut. A. E. Deitsch, 5th U.S. Inf., and Miss Grace M. Gauthier.

DIED.

CLARK.—At Philadelphia, Pa., April 3, 1906, Brevet Col. Joseph C. Clark, major, U.S.A., retired.

FERGUSON.—At Charlestown, Mass., April 3, 1906, Act. Master John F. Ferguson, late U.S.N., who resigned in 1862, son-in-law of the late John A. Bates, U.S.N.

GUTHRIE.—At Cincinnati, Ohio, March 28, 1906, Col. J. V. Guthrie, U.S.V., brother of the late Major John B. Guthrie, U.S.A., who died in 1900.

HAMILTON.—At Harrisburg, Pa., March 30, 1906, Major Samuel T. Hamilton, U.S.A.

HARRINGTON.—At New Orleans, La., April 1, 1906, Brig. Gen. Francis H. Harrington, U.S.M.C., retired.

KAFFER.—At Trenton, N.J., March 30, 1906, P.A. Engr. John C. Kaffer, U.S.N., retired.

MOIR.—At Elora, Ontario, April 1, 1906, in the ninety-first year of his age, Mr. James Moir, father of the wives of Major Thomas G. Troxel, U.S.A., retired, and Major William A. Mann, Gen. Staff.

MORRIS.—At Fort Logan, Colo., March 26, 1906, Edgerton Morris, eldest son of Major E. R. Morris, surg., U.S.A., in the eighteenth year of his age. His death was due to a fall from his horse.

TOBEY.—At Machias, Me., March 28, 1906, Mr. Horatio N. Tobey, father of Paymr. E. C. Tobey, U.S.N.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

E. P. W. asks: (1) Does Cir. 33, W.D., 1905, give the surgeon at a post where dental surgeons are serving authority to order the dental assistant to drill during office hours, or in fact at any other time? (2) Has the surgeon power to order the dental assistant to stand weekly inspection, muster, do night duty in hospital or impose any other duties except those connected with the dental office? (3) Has he any jurisdiction over the dental surgeon? Answer: (1) No; since circular quoted says "the enlisted assistant should at all times be at the disposal of the dental surgeon"; furthermore, he is not required (in the Department of the East) to attend drill nor instruction, his duties being considered in the nature of instruction. (2) Yes; as to inspection and muster, yes; as to other duties specified, circumstances would govern—say an epidemic or other emergency. (3) The dental surgeon is subject to the "jurisdiction" of the commanding officer, rather than that of the surgeon.

T. B.—The first order for supplies after final adoption of the Krug-Jorgensen guns was for issue to Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H; and headquarters, non-commissioned staff and band of 2d Infantry, at Fort Omaha, Neb., and on Saturday, Oct. 13, 1894, Springfield Armory reported shipment to these organization in that week. Whether one of these organizations actually received the arms before the other is not known. General prisoners serving a sentence of over one year, and not over three, are allowed ten days for each complete period of twenty days during the whole of which their conduct has been good.

J. C. asks: If warrant officers serving on board receiving ships are allowed a ration in addition to their pay. Answer: No.

J. M. K. asks: (1) Have the U.S. Navy ships bakers on board, and what is their pay? (2) Do they enlist as other branches do? Answer: There are two classes of bakers in the Navy: first class gets \$45 per month; second class \$35, enlisting as other branches enlist.

T. D.—Your question as to the issue of clothing to deserters has been submitted to the Chief of Staff of the Army for decision.

Q. M. D. asks: Is clothing issued to individuals by the Quartermaster or in bulk to organization commander, under Par. 1166, A.R., amended by G.O. 207, W.D., 1905? Answer: Issues to individuals will be made by the commander of the organization or other commissioned officers representing him.

RIFLEMAN.—You must use the sling your rifle is provided with, without alteration. In our issue of March 31, page 864, you will find a report on the gun sling, and conditions under which it can be used.

J. E. P.—You should put in your application for extra pay to the post commandant, and if you are entitled to such he will endorse the application.

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MANILA NOTES.

Manila, Feb. 27, 1906.

According to old Spanish custom the few days just preceding Lent are given over to feasting and gaieties. The general observance began on Sunday last, when a mild sort of Mardi Gras was had in the afternoon, terminating, for the children, in a romping parade on the Luneta. Children, some of larger growth, in all kinds of fancy costumes, enjoyed throwing confetti at each other. In the evening numerous of our Spanish residents held fancy dress balls.

The cornerstone of the Episcopal Cathedral was laid on Jan. 25. On that date a very large representative crowd, of all creeds and many nationalities, assembled at the site of the coming beautiful church. Besides the regular church choir and volunteers for the occasion, the Constabulary band was in attendance. The procession was headed by the Right Rev. Charles H. Brent, Bishop of all the Philippines, followed by the Rev. M. G. Johnson, rector of Saint Mary and Saint John's church, Manila; Chaplain Henry Swift, 13th Inf., and Rev. Mr. Clapp, from the Provinces; Capt. R. H. Noble, 3d Inf., and Capt. James A. Moss, 24th Inf., with others of the vestry bringing up the rear. On the platform, erected for the occasion, were Rear Admiral Reiter, with his staff, of the Navy; Acting Governor General Ide, with his executive officers, and all prominent in military or civil life. Peace and good will prevails among all the churches here, as was evinced at this ceremony, all the ministers and lay readers being present and participating in the services. The Rev. W. C. Clapp, of the Lepanto-Bontoc district, is not only laboring religiously among the natives, but manually as well, having taken a small saw mill back to his province with him to prepare lumber with which to build his church.

The Cavalry detachment that has been on duty at Camp John Hay, Baguio, Benguet, has been replaced by a detachment of Infantry, under command of Lieut. Charles R. W. Morrison, 16th Inf., and consisting of Lieuts. Milosh R. Hilgard, 16th Inf., Girard L. McEntee, jr., 9th Inf., and Lieut. Edward H. Tarbutton, 13th Inf.; two sergeants, four corporals and twenty-eight privates. Not a very large garrison, but enough to guard the buildings until work is resumed on them. The sanitarium which the Government built at Baguio has been leased to a gentleman who opens a first class hotel there.

Among those leaving for Hong Kong recently was Lieut. Col. John G. D. Knight, Chief of Staff of the division, who sailed on the liner Coptic on a short leave. Friends regret that illness compelled Col. Ernest A. Garlington, I.G. of the Philippines, to leave us for the homeland on the last boat bound for San Francisco. This is the third time the Colonel has tried to serve his tour of duty here, and each time illness has claimed him. On April 1 Major Charles G. Starr, Military Secretary's Office, Fort Santiago, Manila, and Mrs. Starr will leave for Japan, where the Major will take a two months' leave, returning in June. Mrs. Starr will continue on to the U.S., visiting friends and relatives until joined by the Major on completion of his tour in these islands. Their commodious home at 400 Calle Real, Malate, is being dismantled of furniture.

A very pleasant morning was spent by the Five-hundred Card Club on Thursday last, at which Mrs. Herbert G. Shaw won first prize, a Maltese lace bertha; Mrs. Albert E. Saxton, second, a silver belt buckle. This is only one of several most delightful clubs that form a part of Fort William McKinley's social life.

The entire regiment of the 8th Cavalry presented a handsome appearance on Wallace Field recently, in a drill and review, at which Gen. Leonard Wood and General Bliss reviewed the troops; the regiment was commanded by Col. George S. Anderson. Lieut. Thomas H. Cunningham, 8th Cav., who has been acting as Q.M. and commissary at San Mateo, has been granted a few weeks' leave, and with Mrs. Cunningham will visit their cousin, Major David S. Stanley, at Zamboanga, Mindanao.

On account of a wholesale reduction of mechanics and laborers in the quartermaster's shops, Manila, the force of workmen there has been reduced to two hundred, and Lieut. Andrew J. Lindsay, 21st Inf., formerly at the shops, has reported to the depot Q.M. for duty. Contract Surg. Frank E. Artaud has changed post from Fort William McKinley, Rizal, to Camp Stotsenberg, Pampanga. Major William D. Crosby, surg., relieved as chief surgeon at the First Division Hospital, Manila, will transfer his field of usefulness to the U.S. Mrs. Crosby was called home a few weeks before by the death of

her mother. Major Francis J. Ives is now in charge of the hospital.

The bachelors stationed at Fort William McKinley on last Wednesday evening gave a most charming cotillion. Corbin Hall was beautifully dressed for the occasion. Mrs. Edgerly, Mrs. Gardener, Mrs. Bristol, Mrs. Wells and Mrs. Roberts formed the receiving line. Lieut. Owen S. Albright, 13th Inf., and Lieut. Roger D. Black, C.E., led most successfully, introducing new and pretty favors, one especially being danced with rainbow scarfs for the ladies. On Friday morning of each week the Ladies' Bridge Club meet at Corbin Hall. Mrs. Kerwin and Mrs. Fry were hostesses at the last meeting. Mrs. Atkins winning the first prize, a handsome Japanese lantern.

Mrs. Edwin B. Babbitt entertained in a most attractive way at her quarters in the arsenal grounds, Manila, on Thursday morning at bridge, eight tables being arranged.

The 16th Infantry tendered a reception to their new colonel on Wednesday evening of last week, Col. Cornelius Gardener, 16th Inf., and Mrs. Gardener, at Corbin Hall, Fort McKinley. Cards were sent to all officers and their families serving in the Division, or anywhere in reaching distance, and the many people present attested the great popularity of the Colonel and his charming wife. In the receiving line with Col. and Mrs. Gardener were Mrs. Edgerly, wife of the general in command at McKinley, and the wives of Colonel Gardener's field and staff, Mesdames Kennedy, Blauvelt, Beckurts, William Bennett and Gohn. Mrs. Gardener looked very handsome in an exquisite gown of lilac pannaé satin, elaborately embroidered in black, white and gold. Champagne punch was served throughout the evening, and a delicious supper at midnight, after which dancing was resumed.

The ladies of Fort McKinley have formed a euchre club, and will meet on Thursday mornings at Corbin Hall. Mrs. Andrews, wife of Lieut. Charles F. Andrews, 13th Inf., gave an enjoyable bridge party at her quarters, Fort McKinley, on Saturday. About thirty were present, Mrs. Charles G. Ayres coming off with first honors, and Mrs. W. C. Bennett being second best. Bridge is the order of the day, not only at Fort McKinley, but in and around Manila as well.

Mrs. Sautell entertained Capt. and Mrs. Slocum and Capt. and Mrs. French, at Fort McKinley, at a "tacky" dinner, the guests coming in grotesque costumes. Mrs. Edgerly gave the largest bridge party yet given at McKinley, having ten tables. Mrs. Kerwin won first prize, Mrs. Bowen second, and Mrs. Kennedy third. Mrs. Atkins, another bridge enthusiast, had a bridge luncheon; the prizes were won by Mrs. Roach and Miss Henriette. Mrs. Kennedy and Mrs. John Bennett combined with a bridge luncheon at Corbin Hall. Mrs. Saxton gave a second bridge party on Saturday with an elaborate luncheon, Mrs. Hayden and Mrs. Andrews winning the prizes. Among the many dinners given at McKinley were two in honor of Col. and Mrs. Gardener.

Capt. James B. Hughes, 4th Cav., who has been on detached duty in the U.S., arrived with Mrs. Hughes on the Sheridan, and after spending a few days in Manila will proceed to join his troop at Jolo.

The battleship Ohio left Cavite this morning for Shanghai. There has been an unfounded rumor to the effect that cholera had broken out aboard, which proved to be false, as only a very mild case of varioloid had been discovered, and the sailor had been promptly removed to the naval hospital at Canacao, and the Ohio quarantined and thoroughly fumigated. No further case is anticipated.

The officers of the Frolic recently entertained a number of ladies aboard this pleasant little boat that has been lying at anchor very near the shore of Luneta.

A very important contract for our Navy was recently awarded to J. G. White & Co., for the erection of a coaling station for the Navy at Olango, in Subig Bay, P.I. The estimated cost of the first section is \$500,000, and it will require two years to build. A considerable portion of the bay will be dredged to a depth of about thirty-five feet, which will enable the largest vessels to coal at Olango.

Major Junius L. Powell, Med. Dept., of Camp Jossman, Guimaras, was a visitor at division headquarters lately. Dr. Powell's wife was a Miss Gernet, of San Antonio, Texas.

Co. G, 13th Inf., which has been at Camp Eldridge, Los Banos, Laguna, has come to Fort McKinley, being replaced at this beautiful healthful post by Co. A, of Philippine Scouts, of the 7th Battalion. Capt. Arthur Johnson, 13th Inf., was in command, with Lieut. Frank C. McKune, 16th Inf., as Q.M. It seems too bad to allow nice comfortable houses, such as there are at Camp Eldridge, to go to rack and ruin for lack of a little timely work on them. The post is most advantageously situated, on a high hill overlooking Laguna de Bay, with mountains in the distant rear, and hot mineral springs everywhere. Lieutenant McKune did most valuable work

while detached for duty in Laguna Province, having built a badly needed public road from the town of Los Banos to within a mile of Bay, an adjoining barrio. Two bridges were constructed on this road also, that will remain as a monument to his ability and skill.

Capt. Frank Greene, Signal Corps, who will be a major on March 2, has been in town, from Tacloban, Leyte, for a few days; Mrs. Greene and sister will return with the Major to his new field of duty at Zamboanga, Mindanao. Lieut. Fredric G. Kellond, 19th Inf., came to Manila from Malabang, Mindanao, recently to meet his wife and very young daughter, who are just arriving here. After a brief stay Lieut. and Mrs. and Miss Kellond will journey on to Malabang.

Generals Wood and Bliss left Manila on Sunday evening last for a business trip to the Southern Islands, expecting to be absent about two weeks. General Bliss will not assume command of the Department of Mindanao this trip, but will return with General Wood, going later to his new command at Zamboanga.

CAMP CONNELL.

Camp Connell, Samar, P.I., Feb. 15, 1906.

Capt. Herman Hall, 21st Inf., now on detached service as inspector of constabulary, passed through Camp Connell a few days ago and made a short call on his numerous friends here. He spoke very highly of the work of the Constabulary. They are often stationed at very undesirable posts, are called upon to suffer many hardships and privations, but notwithstanding these untoward circumstances they are rendering efficient service and are deserving of our praise rather than our criticism.

The recent arrival at this post of Mrs. Wahl and the prospective departure for America of Mrs. A. L. Parmerter and Mrs. J. Ossewaarde account, to a large extent, for the numerous dinner parties and socials given at this post during the last few weeks. Among those who entertained at dinner were Col. and Mrs. Williams, Major and Mrs. Appel, Capt. T. Moore, Captains Van Deman and Hampton, Capt. and Mrs. Parmerter, Chaplain and Mrs. Ossewaarde, Lieut. and Mrs. W. P. Kitts, and Lieut. and Mrs. George Freeman. On Monday evening Mrs. and Miss Appel entertained at cards, and on Thursday morning entertained the ladies of the garrison at a luncheon.

Major A. H. Appel left last week for a short visit in Manila. He will return on the next trip of the Elcano. Dr. Hudson, stationed at Tavoron, was obliged to leave his post on account of sickness and was ordered to Iloilo for treatment. Dr. Harris, stationed at Camp Connell, has been ordered to Tavoron for temporary duty. Both the Doctor and Mrs. Harris are now at that station, but are expected to return within a few weeks. Dr. Heisinger is now under orders to report to the commanding officer of the Department of Luzon and will be stationed at Manila. Dr. and Mrs. Heisinger will leave this post as soon as transportation is available. Captain Rose, who was ordered to the States several months ago on account of ill health, has returned to the islands and is a passenger on the Elcano, due at Camp Connell to-morrow.

Capt. W. M. Morrow spent a few days at this post this week, on a court-martial case. He returned to the Gandara yesterday. Lieutenants Preston and Gimpelring, who have been detailed on topographical work throughout the northern half of the Island of Samar, expect to enter upon their new duties about March 1, and will be accompanied by a sufficient guard. Lieutenant Preston has gone to Manila for specific instructions.

Company K, in command of Captain Morrow, has been ordered in from the Gandara for target practice with the 3d Battalion. During their absence Company D, of this post, will garrison their station.

Lieut. Walter B. McCaskey, formerly stationed at Gandara, has returned to Camp Connell for duty and will relieve Lieutenant Wood as post exchange officer.

Mrs. A. L. Parmerter and Mrs. J. Ossewaarde will leave Camp Connell for Manila on the Elcano which is due here to-morrow. They will sail for the States in March. Captain Parmerter will accompany them as far as Manila. Mrs. Morse left this post yesterday for Laoang, where her husband is at present stationed. She expects to remain there until some time in March, when she will leave for the United States. Mrs. and Miss Appel also expect to sail for Japan in March, to visit there for some months, after which Mrs. Appel will return to Camp Connell and her daughter will leave for America to visit relatives and friends in Montreal, Canada. Mrs. Herr also leaves for the States in March, her husband going with her.

Captain Ashburn, of Iloilo, spent a few days at Camp Connell last week as a member of a committee to investigate the water supply for this post. During the rainy season of the year the fresh water supply is ample, but during the dry season, which usually begins in March, the garrison is dependent on condensed water for drinking purposes, and on a water boat or on brackish well water for other purposes. As this is a regimental post the water supply during the dry season causes considerable trouble and anxiety. A committee was appointed to make a thorough investigation and to offer suggestions looking toward a solution of this difficult problem.

FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., April 2, 1906.

Col. Alexander Rodgers, 6th Cav., returned to this post Wednesday evening from New York city. Thursday evening the officers and ladies of the garrison tendered Col. and Mrs. Rodgers a farewell reception at the Officers' Club, and they left Sunday evening for Fort Meade, S.D., where the Colonel will take command of the 6th Cavalry.

The band concerts held in the gymnasium on Tuesdays and Thursdays have been discontinued, and in the future the band will drill with Troops G and K, 15th Cav. Troop G is detailed for duty at Madison Square Garden Military Tournament and Troop K has been detailed to attend the Boston Horse Show. The last drills in the gymnasium and in the riding hall were held Wednesday. Outside mounted drill has begun for the season. Owing to the small supply of ammunition on hand the issue of the new model carbine to the Cavalrymen at this post has been postponed.

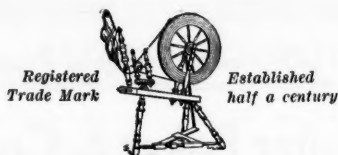
Mrs. C. H. Senter, of Montpelier, Vt., who has been the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. A. N. Pickel, has returned to her home. Lieutenant Colonel, Count Gleichen, British military attaché to Washington, arrived Wednesday morning and was the guest of the garrison. Special drills and a reception were held in his honor. Thursday he visited points in and around Burlington and left that evening for New York city. It is his intention to inspect one post in every department of the Army.

Thursday evening was soldier's night at the Food Fair in Burlington, and for once in a long time one public celebration has been held in that city where soldiers were allowed to go in uniform. It was demonstrated at the fair that night that one of the most gentlemanly crowds that has visited an entertainment, was assembled on that evening.

The Minstrel Burlesque Troupe, composed of enlisted men at this post under the direction of Capt. Warren Dean, 15th Cav., rehearsed at the Strong theater in Burlington Friday afternoon under the direction of James Kennedy, of the Kennedy Stock Company, now making a week's stand at the Strong. The soldiers were highly praised by the members of the stock company.

George C. Powell, late sergeant of Troop F, 15th Cav., discharged several days ago, has been appointed recruiting officer for the Pennsylvania State Police, at Philadelphia. He is a brother of Capt. W. G. Powell, U.S. Marine Corps.

Last Saturday evening the basketball team of Troop L, 15th Cav., met the team of Co. F, Vermont N.G., of Northfield, and defeated them by a score of 48 to 6. The game was played in the post gymnasium. This troop has established a record basketball team, winning eleven games out of the twelve that have been played. Troop L have a game scheduled with the Soaker Football Team of Northfield, which will be played next week. At the end of the season, before it got too cold to play outside, Troop L were in excellent practice and had lost no games.



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ROLE OF THE ORGANIZED MILITIA.

Following is an address delivered by Col. Edward E. Britton, National Guard, N.Y., gold medalist, Military Service Institution of the United States, before the convention of the officers of the Maryland National Guard at Baltimore, Feb. 14, 1906, on the subject of "The Moral and Patriotic Aspects of War and the Relationship of the Organized Militia to the Military Power of the Country."

Of recent years there has come into more common use the term "Militarism," which seems to be often applied as an accusation, almost a reproach, against those who, without the remotest thought of giving undue prominence to the military training and military glory, or the maintenance of government by military force, but possessed of a more intimate knowledge of the conditions of war, realize the fearful import to our nation and to every person composing it, of our deficiencies and our neglect of preparation when the inevitable moment arrives, as arrive it will, as surely as human feelings and human interests continue to exist.

We need not delve into the history of mankind, from the earliest records of the race, to learn that the history of every people is the history of its wars.

A century is a short period in the life of a nation, but during that time we spent seven years in fighting the War of the Revolution, which gave us our independence; three years in the War of 1812, in resistance to the indignity of the claimed right of search of our ships on the high seas; seven years in the Florida War, which permitted peaceful settlement of acquired territory; two years in the Mexican War, which gave us our rich States traversed by the Rocky Mountains and on the Pacific; and four years in the War of the Rebellion, which struck the shackles from four million slaves and gave us a united country, not to mention the almost incessant Indian wars, which opened to millions of settlers our western empire. In other words, in the century following the Declaration of Independence, for every three years of peace we have had one year of actual war.

When one contemplates the enormous expenditure of material resources, the sacrifices of life in bloody conflict, the anguish of wounded and sick on field and in hospital and of mothers and wives in desolate homes, the interruption of pursuits of peace—what man with human heart in breast but would gladly spend a lifetime in hope, in effort and in prayer, could he but terminate for good and for all, the barbarous horrors of war, as he would all other ills and sufferings to which the flesh is heir.

At the time, a few years ago, when the Peace Conference convened at The Hague to confer upon the disarmament of the Powers, the first impulse of civilization turned eagerly to the welcome of a new era, when war should be no more, and it seemed that if only all the conflict of interests of all the nations could be submitted to a high international court, at least one great disturbing element in the progress of mankind would disappear forever. Although that was not to be, humanity may be thankful that a great advance resulted. The assembled representatives of many nations, including all the greatest upon the earth, established the principle of the beneficence of the practice of arbitration and the wisdom of substituting it, when possible, for the appeal to arms, with all the misery resulting. But the nations must continue to stand in panoply of war.

The reason for all this is plain to be understood. However we concede the necessity, in a well-ordered society, of obedience to law, which at best does not become such by unanimous consent, but by virtue of majorities binding minorities, there may be reached a point when legislative enactment imposes restrictions of a moral character, which are either fundamentally unjust or at least are opposed to the moral sense of a community. Re-

*Follows the argument as well as to a considerable extent the text of Capt. Alfred T. Mahan, U.S.N.

ligious faith has sought to propagate itself by force of law, backed by the force of physical coercion, and religious liberty, now practically established throughout Christendom, has been brought about only through defiance of law, after scores of thousands had perished by fire and sword rather than surrender their freedom of conscience. Let me ask, if, while the presumption is in favor of law as it stands, is duty always that of submission? Suppose the law outrages fundamental political right or violates the moral dictates of the individual conscience?

What of the Stamp Act? What of the Fugitive Slave Law?

Who can doubt that armed resistance by our forefathers, to the one, was the only means of repealing taxation without representation, recognized as asserting a fundamental political right and the measures reaching even to the point of armed conflict were morally justified in overcoming the other, which sought to compel men and women of a generation, not yet wholly passed away, to violate their consciences by aiding or acquiescing in the return of a slave to his bondage.

Yet both the Stamp Act and the Fugitive Slave Law were as regularly and legally put upon the statute books respectively of England and the United States as any other law ever enacted by either of them.

It was all a matter of conscience. The English authorities and people conscientiously believed in their right to tax the colonies under existing law. The American political conscience rebelled at that assumed right without representation in the taxing body. The question could not, as human nature and the complications of conditions existed, have been settled except by war.

The people of the Slave States were conscientiously convinced of their constitutional, political and moral right to maintain the institution of slavery, by arms, if need be, against a superior force. Could the question have been determined otherwise?

While, broadly speaking, the doctrine of a "higher law" is no doubt dangerous, no human law overbears that supreme appeal which carries the matter from the tribunal of man into the presence of God; nor can human law be pleaded at that bar as the excuse for a violation of conscience.

Fidelity to conscience and to duty is the highest title of a nation to honor. Nations, like men, have a conscience. Like men, too, the light of conscience is in nations often clouded and misguided by passion or by interest. But what of that? Does a man discard his allegiance to conscience because he knows that, itself in harmony with right, its message to him is perplexed or obscured by its own infirmities? Fidelity to conscience implies, not only obedience to its dictates, but earnest heart-searching—the use of every means—to ascertain its true command; yet, withal, whatever the mistrust of the message, the supremacy of the conscience is not impeached.

Even if mistaken, the moral wrong of acting against conviction works a deeper injury to the man and to his kind than can the merely material disasters that may follow upon obedience. Even the material evils of war are less than the moral evil of compliance with wrong.

No—while a great gain has been made in the tendency to submit minor questions which, in another age, might have resulted in war, an agreement to compulsory arbitration of all unknowable future issues is outside of practical international politics.

With an intelligent people, made up of intelligent individuals, each with a conscience—when the public conscience, after due deliberation, demands certain action, it is doubtful if public opinion will submit to any other tribunal the question involved, the decision of which might revolt and violate, while binding the public conscience.

Take the incidents and conditions which preceded the war with Spain. The facts, as seen by us, were practically that in the Island of Cuba, a powerful military force—government it could scarcely be called—foreign to the island was holding a small portion of it in enforced subjection, and was endeavoring, unsuccessfully, to reduce the remainder. There were inflicted immense misery and death upon great numbers of the population, and suffering to a degree way beyond that necessarily attendant upon ordinary war. It had become apparent that Spain could not subdue the island nor restore orderly conditions. The suffering was terrible and unavailing.

What was the moral obligation of a powerful neighboring State? Or, if the moral consciousness of a mighty people had determined its duty to stop the evil, could the decision of another, whether nation or court, excuse the people of the United States from the ultimate responsibility of its own decision? And yet no court or tribunal on earth, had the decision been left to it, could have properly decided, as did the people of the United States. And had the matter been left to such a court or tribunal, and the decision had been adverse, all the Powers of Europe could not have restrained the humane American public sentiment which sent American ships and American soldiers to Cuba to stop the holocaust. (End of Captain Mahan's argument.)

There is still another aspect to this question, and that is the moral and patriotic responsibility of the government and people of each generation in a country to safeguard the material interest, and thereby the prosperity and the happiness of the generations yet to come. That is also, if indirectly and not apparent on the surface, another matter of public conscience and another kind of moral duty of government.

For, I may say, centuries, the rulers of Russia have aimed, in the interest of their people—and we must not make the mistake of believing that even despotic and paternal governments are not moved by what they conscientiously believe to be duty—to expand their territory in Asia for the benefit of trade and commerce. Perhaps the Russian way may not agree with ours, but it is their way. Japan has but recently, in the comparative life of nations, cast off the fetters of barbarism; finds its territory over-crowded; can almost reach across to the mainland where exists a plenty of land with undeveloped resources, inhabited by a congenial people of almost the same race, at least springing from the same root.

Shall the interest of future generations of Russians or of Japanese prevail? It seems to me that is one of those questions which, however long drawn out the sparing of diplomacy, could only be determined by war—and so far it has been determined by war.

Abraham Lincoln said that the Lord must love the plain people, he made so many of them. Why this blood-letting ever since the world was peopled? Why are the names of the great soldiers of all nations and of all time household words? Why have they been personified in marble and in bronze in the public squares and parks of all countries, their deeds emblazoned in history, taught in all schools, and perpetuated on canvas in all galleries? What does public affection and hero-worship mean?

It all means that in spite of the polish of civilization—in spite of the sordidness and selfishness inherent in the commercialism and industrialism which give us so many comforts and so much luxury—there is yet, thank God,

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no discount on manliness, on courage, on self-sacrifice; on the primitive virtues which make a man, a man. It is yet reckoned more glorious to confront death in the footsteps of a Washington than to fatten upon the vicissitudes of the national credit, and misfortune will certainly fall upon the land where the wealth of the greedy gambler in stocks stands, in public estimation, above the uniform of the brave man who sacrifices his life, his health or his fortune to the defense of his country.

OUR PRESENT MILITARY SITUATION.

Now, without a purpose of taking up the technical side of war, with this audience before me, the time and place seem fitting to touch upon the military situation as it exists in the United States to-day.

It is as natural as it is admirable that a nation should cherish its traditions. But when a tradition disregards the surrounding circumstances and the facts of the case, as they were at the time, and crystallizes only the heroic episodes and the final result into a sentiment which warps the common sense and good judgment of a great people on a vitally practical question, for generations afterward, the necessities of the present are sacrificed to the sentimentalism of the past.

The traditional "cold steel," backed by the traditional "British valor" of Waterloo days, proved ineffective against the Boers in South Africa.

The thirteen colonies of 1775, in the beginning, possessed no cohesion as a nation. No organized military preparation was possible. After time had turned them into trained veterans the men of that day, sturdy, virile, courageous, exalted by high purposes, guided by the omnipotent hand of the Almighty, leaving the plowshare in the furrow and grasping the rifle which then furnished every dwelling, finally prevailed against forces invading our then rugged and sparsely settled domain.

Only the ultimate success of the conflict and the figure of the Minute Man of Lexington and Bunker Hill, live in the popular memory and affection to-day, while the wasted valor of undisciplined troops, on many a lost field, and the heart-rending anguish of Washington over the difficulties of the situation, are forgotten.

In 1812, affronts to our national honor rushed us into war, with a military establishment, at the beginning, not as numerous by over a thousand as the organized militia in New York city to-day.

After three years we won, mainly through force of circumstances, and that fact, with our gallant naval victories, remains fixed in the public mind, while the depressing failures of disorderly, undisciplined, untrained levies, grudgingly loaned to the Government by some of the States—the sacking of Washington and the burning of the national capitol, by the enemy, have faded from memory.

In 1860 the field strength of the Regular Army was about twelve thousand—three thousand less than that of the New York State troops to-day. Their disposition and the disintegration of officers to the South left but a handful available near Washington in 1861, when Lincoln assumed the Presidency. From a military standpoint, it is believed by some that twenty thousand Regular troops at the disposal of the Government would have effectually checked the Rebellion at its inception, although it may be doubted if any other than a fight to the finish would have disposed of the questions involved, for all time. In any event, it is certain that had the Government had at its command a properly large force of efficiently trained troops to form the nucleus of and to organize and to instruct the larger Army of Volunteers, in view of the preponderating resources of the North and in spite of the circumstance of the South fighting a defensive war on interior lines, the Rebellion would have been suppressed in half the time—we would not have been nearly overwhelmed with debt and nearly all the families in the land would not have been plunged into mourning.

At the close of the War, the North alone had in the field, out of more than two million three hundred thousand men enlisted during the entire four years, a million soldiers as well disciplined, as brave and as formidable as any which ever fought in any war, in any country, in any age; but the public memory has ceased to recall that the greater part of four disheartening years was consumed in the fire of generally unsuccessful battle; in welding those armies into a conquering military weapon.

In the War with Spain, in 1898, forgetful of the past, history was made to repeat itself in throwing together hasty levies, with no reserve military supplies in the country. Fortunately, our Regular Army made up in quality what it lacked in quantity. What was there, at the outbreak of that war, to contend against a thoroughly trained and equipped enemy, had the war been with any European Power other than degenerate and exhausted Spain?

In addition to the sentimentalisms of tradition, and the misjudging of the military conditions of the past, there is a shibboleth prevailing which seeks to prejudice the public mind against a sane judgment and a practical solution of our military necessities in the way of a highly efficient and a sufficient permanent establishment and a proper provision for the training of our citizens for military service. And that is the bogey of the danger to popular liberty of a suitable military force and the incalculating of a military spirit.

Shall not our advancement in military science and preparedness keep pace with our gigantic strides in population, in wealth and in enlightenment? Does experience teach us nothing only in our military policy?

As well prohibit vaccine matter because we have survived an epidemic of smallpox. As well return to the hand fire engine because Chicago has been rebuilt.

That danger assumed by our forefathers—in another age, in view of different conditions—has no significance to-day in the light of our own experience.

What has been the relationship of great soldiers to monarchies and to republics? Under a monarchy, the



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people have never rewarded a soldier. The crown alone, upon which the luster of the soldier's deeds has been shed, has paid its debts with grants of money, lands and titles. Only in republics have the people had an opportunity of expressing their appreciation of the soldier. The Marlboroughs and the Wellingtons of England, the Turennes and the Condés of France, the Von Moltkes of Germany, have had to content themselves with the patronizing favor of their sovereigns.

What of the soldiers of the republic? Has popular favor hesitated because of imaginary fear that soldiers were dangerous to republican institutions?

Washington, Jackson, Harrison, Taylor, Pierce, Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Harrison, McKinley and Roosevelt stepped from the saddle to the Presidential chair, and innumerable civil offices, from the highest to the lowest, have been filled by volunteer officers and soldiers for a generation, after every war.

In 1865, more than a million soldiers, who had long severed all connection with civilian pursuits, during the changing of the moon melted into the citizenship of the country.

Who are our Regular soldiers? Citizens in uniform, with mothers, sisters, brothers—the same as other citizens—soldiers for three or more years and who then return to civil life. Who are our Volunteers? Those of our citizens who are soldiers for a single war. In time of peace the soldier is the civilian, and in time of war the civilian is the soldier.

With our resources of men, material and money, we may, in the long reckoning, be invincible, give us but time, if we continue to be willing to squander the best and most patriotic blood of the country and the accumulated treasure of ingenuity and toil, before a wiser foe of but a fraction of our own natural strength. But do not forget that our military strength is measured only by the number of well disciplined and instructed men and effective guns we can put into the field, and the more we can put in quick, to meet the emergency, the fewer will be called for in the end and the sooner the issue will be decided.

THE PRACTICAL QUESTION BEFORE US.

Whether we like it or not—and I see no good reason why we should not like it—we have not for some time past been isolated from the rest of the world. With the conveniences and rapidity of communication time and space have been annihilated, and it would be extraordinary if eighty millions—soon to become a hundred millions—of people, the most energetic, resourceful and productive the world has ever known, would if they could, live separated from the rest of mankind.

We are one of the great powers, but our strength, while wholesome and respected, is purely moral. If we do not intend to supplement this with military power—at least sufficient to protect ourselves—it is only a question of time when the great influence for good on this earth, which has come to us as a temperate, square-dealing, Christian people, will fade away as being withdrawn from a nation not fit to hold it.

It is doubtful if, in the lifetime of any one of us, moral suasion not backed, when necessity demands, by battleships, good infantry, cavalry and artillery, will prevail with other nations, on all occasions.

While it is an expressed constitutional duty of the Congress to provide for the common defense, with absolute power, to the extent of laying its hands on every man and dollar in the country, to raise and support armies, our work of government is so extensive and complex, that it is not strange that the efforts of our representatives are directed more to questions specially pressing for settlement.

I am not one of those who charge our military shortcomings exclusively to Congress.

The great power in this country is, as it should be, public sentiment, and no deliberative body could be more sensitive or responsive to public opinion than the Congress of the United States.

If our people will not, or do not press for measures for the security of their lives and property, their sons and their descendants will be the sufferers and they can blame only themselves for the disasters they invite.

Our people must understand that the contingency of war and preparation for it are thoroughly practical questions.

From an economic standpoint it must be determined what outlay is justifiable, and from a military one what are the proper relationships, as well as the relative value, of the various elements which enter into it. In other words, being convinced that the place the United States has been called upon to occupy among the nations of the earth requires a stronger reliable military force, either

to preserve peace, because of its existence, or to wage war, the question resolves itself into one of method to produce the required results with the least expenditure of money and the smallest drain on the time of men devoted to the productive industries of the country.

There is no doubt in my mind that our present system is as nearly correct in principle as can be had under our form of government, and there remains only the work of perfecting details and carrying it out, to the full, in practice.

Our forces are divided into two active classes.

First, our permanent establishment, known as the Regular Army. That force is doubtless the best officered and most highly trained of any of equal numbers in the world, and its morale and fighting discipline cannot be excelled. The great majority of the officers, graduates of the United States Military Academy at West Point, followed by courses in post-graduate schools, specially educated in the art of war, undergoing, at the Academy, a sifting process, the severity of which is unknown in any other similar institution, under which many fall by the wayside and only the fittest survive, they are trained equally in the ground work of each branch of the Service, and to whichever they may be assigned on graduation, according to class standing, all are interchangeably infantrymen, cavalrymen, artillerymen or engineers.

What could better fit them, as a matter of education, for high command, which requires a practical knowledge of the handling of all the field arms of the Service in combination? Therein the West Point system differs from that of the military schools of other countries.

Public opinion in regard to the Military Academy, as voiced by our representative, is well illustrated by the appropriation by the Fifty-seventh Congress, in 1902-3, of upwards of five million dollars for its rebuilding and enlargement.

We are also proud of the enlisted men of our Regular Service. While not as "smart" on parade as European soldiers, since the campaign in China, where a close comparison could be made, their fame as fighters has become international, and history has yet to record an instance when they have not met all the requirements in whatever situation they have found themselves.

EDUCATION OF THE MILITIA.

The next class, in our military system, is our National Guard or organized militia. While the Regular Army, since its establishment at the close of the Revolutionary War, has varied not at all in principle, but only in numbers and in the details of organization, as time and conditions have wrought changes, the history of the militia has been one of evolution, a brief sketch of which may not be uninteresting.

The early colonists became of necessity hardy and well trained, as individuals, in the use of firearms against the savages and in colonial wars.

In anticipation of the Revolution, the Provincial Convention of Maryland, followed by other colonies, in 1774, declared "that a well regulated militia, composed of the gentlemen free-holders and other free men, is the natural strength and only stable security of a free government," and proceeded to offset the presence of the British regular troops, increased in numbers to overawe or if necessary to force the colonists into submission to tyrannous decrees of British authority. So on Maryland soil was made the first suggestion of an organized militia, which, throughout the War of the Revolution, rendered assistance to the Continental armies, when called upon to do so, although the unreliability of their service was, on occasions, embarrassing to the Revolutionary commanders. With the experiment of free government yet untried, and with an experience of the oppression of the British regulars in colonial times, a military system, similar to that which then prevailed in European countries, placing as it did at the arbitrary disposal of their rulers, standing armies of mercenaries, a contrary principle was deemed essential to safety; so when a general government came to be established, the Constitution of the United States (as amended in 1789) was made to declare that "a well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed."

The rights and obligations of the general and State governments concerning the militia are stated or implied in the Constitution in the following, as among the powers granted the Congress:

To provide for the common defense.
To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years.
To make rules for the government of the land and naval forces.

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions.

To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United States, reserving to the States, respectively, the appointment of the officers and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.

The Constitution further provides that

No State shall, without the consent of Congress * * * keep troops or ships of war in time of peace.

It is evident that the separate colonies or States then forming the Union, while jealously guarding themselves against possible military usurpation at the hands of an unscrupulous executive at the head of the Union, each State seemed to fear, on behalf of the Union, military or naval forces in a State independent of the control of or regulation by the federal government.

In 1783, when the Continental armies were disbanded, about 1,000 men were retained in service until the establishment of the War Department, by Act of Congress, August 7, 1789. On the same day, Washington, in a message to the Senate, first refers to the militia under the new government, as follows: "Along with this object (the preservation of peace and tranquillity on the frontiers) I am induced to suggest another, with the national importance and necessity of which I am deeply impressed; I mean some uniform and effective system for the militia of the United States. It is unnecessary to offer arguments in recommendation of a measure on which the honor, safety and well being of our country so evidently and so essentially depend."

It was not until three years later, in 1792, that a militia law was finally enacted. Meanwhile, in his messages to Congress in 1790 and 1791, Washington again refers to the subject:

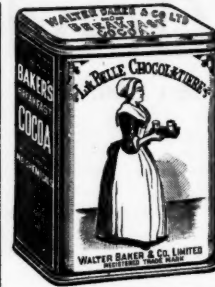
Among the many interesting objects which will engage your attention, that of preparing for the common defense will merit particular regard. To be prepared for war is one of the most efficient means of preserving peace. A free people ought not only to be armed, but disciplined, to which end a uniform and well digested plan is requisite.

The militia is certainly an object of primary importance, whether viewed in reference to the national security, to the satisfaction of the community or to the preservation of order.

The Act of 1792, could not well have been more bur-

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densome or far-reaching, had it been operative. It made compulsory, without any kind of compensation, the enrollment and performance of military duty on the part of every able-bodied citizen between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, and it provided that he should, at his own cost, "be constantly provided with a good musket or firelock of a bore sufficient for balls the eighteenth part of a pound, a sufficient bayonet and belt, two spare flints and a knapsack, a pouch with a box therein to contain not less than twenty-four cartridges" or a "good rifle, knapsack, shot-pouch and powder horn, twenty balls and a quarter-pound of powder," and that "each commissioned officer shall be armed with a sword or hanger and a spontoon." This latter interesting implement was a demi-pike, with a hook, to arrest malefactors.

In 1808 it was amended to provide for an annual appropriation of \$200,000 for arms and equipments. The population was then about 6,200,000. This amount was increased by further amendment in 1887 to \$400,000—population then about 62,000,000. It was increased again in 1900 to \$1,000,000. Notwithstanding two score urgent messages, commencing with Washington, recommendations of secretaries of war and Army officials of the highest rank, and consideration of the subject by committees of Congress, the original features of the Act of 1792, in all their mustiness of a bygone age remained on the statute books unreppealed and unchanged, through the Civil War, through the war with Spain, until January 21, 1903, when after 110 years, the spontoon was given a decent legal burial and a new era dawned on the militia.

Neglect by the general government led to the organizing in the different States, commencing in the early "forties," of volunteer State militia companies which finally developed, to all intents and purposes, what is known as the National Guard, but which, until the Act of 1903, changed conditions, were in reality about as many kinds of militia as there are States and Territories.

EXPERIENCES OF THE SPANISH WAR.

During the few years preceding the call for troops for the war with Spain, it was what might be termed "taken for granted" that the National Guard, as auxiliary to the Regular Army, was ready for service. This belief was not confined to themselves or to the general public, whose only basis for judgment were impressions gathered from the appearance of bodies of the National Guard on parade, presentably uniformed, equipped with well appearing equipments, armed with some sort of arms, and marching on pavements in even ranks, but high officials of the Government and officers of the Army commended their "discipline and efficiency" and "high state of preparedness for active service." The conditions implied by these views were not justified by practical experience in the Spanish War, although assumed by the War Department in the spring of 1898. At that time the National Guard, as an organized military force, had no more legal or recognized status in United States law than had any unorganized mass of the untrained generic militia of the country; but except the Regular Army of about 23,000 effectives for service, they constituted the only embodied military force available. So in calls on States for troops, and in view of the urgency of their friends in Congress, request was made that they be given the preference. Expectations of their readiness for service were not realized, as experience showed, and the reports of Army officials to the Secretary of War testified. Amongst other things, the Inspector General of the Army reported for 1898:

Recent experiences have shown that our militia system could advantageously be reconstructed and a more intimate relation established between it and the National Government. One of the most serious defects noted during the Spanish-American War was the inexperience and utter disregard for the most elementary principles of military life in large camps.

The Surgeon General reported:

Considerations of domestic economy and sanitation in the companies and regiments were not given proper attention, and men who were being taught to meet the enemy in battle succumbed to the hardships and unsanitary conditions of life in their camps of instruction.

The Chief of Ordnance of the Army said:

When the first call for volunteers from the States for the war with Spain was made it was decided to take as many of the regiments of the National Guard as possible, already armed and equipped by the States. * * * The supposition was that * * * the State troops, being already armed and equipped, would be ready for immediate service. This was based on the supposition that the arms and equipments were in good condition, an expectation not generally realized during the war.

As these troops (volunteers, first call) were mainly from the National Guards of the different States, it was understood that they were well equipped * * * which supposition was not realized.

What a commentary on our military system! Here were forces five times greater in numerical strength than

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the Regular Army of the country, to which the general Government had issued four million dollars' worth of arms and equipments during the previous ten years, and the military authorities of the general Government knew so little about them that, while counting upon them as their main force for service in war, could deal only in erroneous "suppositions."

We know now that the conditions which prevailed in 1898 are not chargeable to the willing, patriotic men who responded so promptly in multitudes to their country's call.

It so happened that the conflict with Spain was, unlike the Rebellion which left us war-worn and weary, just about sufficient in duration and extent to arouse in us a realization of our short-comings, and none were more apt at learning the lesson than our citizen soldiers, whose influence was felt when they had returned to their homes in all the Congressional districts in the States.

When measures inaugurated by the War Department were brought before it, Congress was quick to respond. The result has been not only a larger, better organized, better equipped, better supplied and better instructed Regular Army, but a stronger Navy, stronger coast defenses, and also the repeal of the obsolete militia law of 1792, replaced by the best measure which the various interests could agree upon.

In my opinion, never in our history have so much earnest, discriminating, intelligent, patriotic thought and action been put into military legislation in time of peace as has been displayed by the Chief Executive, the War Department, and the military committees and members generally of both houses of Congress, since the war with Spain.

It could not be otherwise than that even master-minds must and will differ on complicated questions of detail, the true solution of many of which can only be definitely solved by a condition of war itself, but there are certain basic conditions which exist, and which cannot be changed, however contrary they may be to ideal military conditions. The ideal military condition prevailed under the despotic government of Napoleon, who combined military genius, law giver and disposer of all resources, but unrestrained, the re-establishment of social order in France was followed by lust for conquest, which was his final undoing. Nothing approaching that ideal can exist in this country. We are a democracy, with all that the word implies, with all its blessings and its defects. Our Government is representative, through its legislative, judicial and executive branches, which change in party and in personnel at short periods.

While the federal idea, because of a welding together of all the interests of all the people, seems to be growing as a national tendency towards centralization, the States will remain the States, with at least such reserve powers as have been specially delegated to them by the Constitution. These powers include the appointment of the officers and the training of the militia, the general government to provide for organizing, arming and disciplining and to prescribe the discipline according to which the States do the training.

ORGANIZE A MILITARY RESERVE.

Now, if to preserve our peace with the world because of efficient preparation for war, or for the security of the nation in the event of war, we determine to make sure of our ability to put into the field without delay trained men properly organized and equipped, not less than 500,000 in number, and whatever additional forces might be required thereafter, from what sources can these be drawn? Shall we ever attempt to maintain in time of peace, a permanent establishment of that strength? No. Not because of fear of military usurpation, but because the cost of maintenance of a Regular Army of that strength, based on present expenditures for the Regular Army, which must live according to American standards, would be about four hundred million dollars per annum—meaning in ten years four billion dollars—which would be an unnecessary and sinful extravagance, not counting the undesirability of taking that number of men out of the productive industries of the country. Are we to depend upon raw levies of untrained men? No. That would be suicide. What course is there, then, open to us? Simply to follow out the old original provisions of the Constitution, but follow them out honestly, earnestly, intelligently and conscientiously, without neglect. Let the general government do its part and the States do their part, and we will get all the results we need. Why should we doubt that this can be done? It is a determined fact that in some States, some organizations are as nearly efficient and fit for service as any requirements demand. Why is it? The raw material is equally good in all the States. It is a question of money. Experience has determined that a finished citizen soldier can be had at an annual cost of about fifty dollars. This includes quartering, arming, uniforming, equipping, campaign equipage, armory and outdoor long range rifle practice, field work, where units are brought together for instruction and practice under service conditions, and all that goes to train the soldier in

time of peace, so that little else is needed but the training of war.

Let us study the figures. The State appropriations aggregate about \$2,800,000, while the United States appropriation is \$1,000,000 annually. Reduced to a calculation of the sum disposable per head of organized militia, we find that in the ten Eastern States the State appropriation is \$36.56, from the United States \$4.46; total \$43.02. In the fourteen Southern States the State appropriation is \$6.55, from the United States \$9.75; total \$16.30. In the twelve Middle Western States the State appropriation is \$24.83, from the United States \$10.66; total \$35.49. In the nine Western States the State appropriation is \$25.19, from the United States \$8.18; total \$33.37. Making the average throughout the United States, State appropriation \$23.28, from the United States \$8.76; total \$32.04. These figures are necessarily approximate, as county and town appropriations are not included, not being known.

While it is difficult to determine the exact ratio of value of the State soldier to the State and to the United States, it does seem that the cost of training a soldier for war purposes, being far greater than for the requirements of State police duty, the United States instead of bearing from one-quarter to one-third of the expense, the present ratio should be reversed. In other words, it would pay the National Government, as a charge against all the people of all the States, to contribute several times its present annual appropriation of \$1,000,000, and to thereby increase, not only the efficiency, but the numerical strength of the organized militia. While it would cost not less than \$7,000,000 per annum to support an additional 10,000 regular soldiers, that sum added to the present State and federal appropriations would give us a force of nearly 200,000 of the most efficient kind of citizen soldiers. The cost of 20,000 Regulars would give us over 300,000 of the same kind. Which would be of greater value to our military strength? The 20,000 Regulars would discharge annually into the citizenship of the country, as a reserve, say 7,000 professionally trained soldiers; in ten years, 70,000. The 300,000 would discharge annually into the citizenship of the country, as a reserve, approximately 100,000 efficiently trained citizen soldiers; in ten years, one million. If we cannot have both, I must express my honest opinion that the latter proposition is the more valuable. It would solve the problem of the source from which could be obtained the 20,000 trained regimental officers and the 105,000 trained non-commissioned officers which are necessary to a volunteer force of 500,000 men, in addition to that portion of the organized militia which could be converted, as organized, into volunteers.

We are certainly progressing in the right direction. The Congressional legislation of 1902-3 not only established the status of the organized militia as a recognized military force, and provided several means for its increased efficiency, but it also appropriated specially, upwards of \$5,000,000 for re-armament and re-equipment. A bill now before Congress will, if it becomes law, increase the annual federal appropriation to \$2,000,000 and permit such part of it as may be necessary to be used for the establishment and maintenance of out-door rifle ranges, which are much needed in most of the States.

A measure of much importance to the organized militia has been incorporated in the now pending Army Appropriation bill. It is the intention that the field force of the Regular Army shall be established each year in seven or eight summer camps of three months' duration, one in the northeast, one in the northwest, one in the southeast, one in the southwest, one on the Pacific coast, and possibly a larger one at Fort Riley, Kas. These to be not larger than brigade or division camps. A special appropriation of \$700,000 is provided for the transportation, pay and subsistence of such regiments of Infantry, organizations of Cavalry and Field Artillery as may be recommended by the Governors of the States, having previously proved their required proficiency at their own State camps, for a tour of a week or ten days to take part with the Regulars in the exercises at these camps. It will be noted that such instruction will be free of expense to the State, and not even chargeable against its allotment of the annual federal appropriation.

And so, after years and years, evolution has carried us around to a very good beginning in the fulfillment of the recommendations of our wise Presidents of all political parties.

Let me quote you a few of these, that you may absorb their earnestness and strength.

President Washington, in 1793: "They (the liberties of the people) are incapable of abuse in the hands of the militia, who ought to possess a pride in being the depository of the force of the Republic and may be trained to a degree of energy equal to every military exigency of the United States." In 1794: "The devising and establishing of a well-regulated militia would be a genuine source of legislative honor and a perfect title to public gratitude." In 1795: "With the review of our Army establishment is naturally connected that of the militia. It will merit inquiry, what imperfections in the existing plan further experience may have unfolded. The subject is of so much moment, in my estimation, as to excite a constant solicitude that the consideration of it may be renewed until the greatest attainable perfection shall be accomplished."

President Jefferson, in 1801: "These considerations render it important that we should at every session, continue to amend the defects which from time to time show themselves in the laws for regulating the militia, until they are sufficiently perfect. Nor should we now, or at any time, separate until we can say we have done everything for the militia which we could do were an enemy at our door." In 1808: "It is incumbent on us at every meeting to revise the condition of the militia and to ask ourselves if it is prepared to repel a powerful enemy at every point of our territories exposed to invasion. Congress alone has the power to produce a uniform state of preparation in this great organ of defense; the interest which they so deeply feel in their own and their country's security will present this as among the most important objects of their deliberation."

President Madison, in 1809: "Whatever may be the course of your deliberations on the subject of our military establishments, I should fail in my duty in not recommending to your serious attention the importance of giving to our militia, the great bulwark of our security and resource of our power, an organization the best adapted to eventual situations for which the United States ought to be prepared."

President Monroe, in 1822: "I have to add, that in proportion as our regular force is small, should the instruction and discipline of the militia, the great resource on which we rely, be pushed to the utmost extent that circumstances will admit." In 1823: "As the defense of the country must depend in times of imminent danger on the militia, it is of the highest importance that it be well organized, armed and disciplined throughout the Union."

President Adams, in 1825: "It is only by an effective militia that we can at once enjoy the repose of peace and bid defiance to foreign aggression. To infuse into this most important institution the power of which it is susceptible and to make it available for the defense of the Union, at the shortest notice and at the smallest expense of time, of life and of treasure are among the benefits to be expected from the persevering deliberations of Congress."

President Jackson, in 1835: "Occurrences to which we, as well as other nations, are liable, both in our internal and external relations, point to the necessity of an efficient organization of the militia."

President VanBuren, in 1837: "It is not, however, compatible with the interest of the people to maintain, in time of peace,

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a regular force adequate to the defense of our extensive frontiers. In periods of danger and alarm, we must rely principally on a well-organized militia."

President Tyler, in 1843: "In cases of emergency the reliance of the country is properly placed in the militia of the several States."

President Lincoln, in 1861: "The recommendation of the Secretary of War for the organization of the militia on a uniform basis, is a subject of vital importance to the future safety of the country."

President Hayes, in 1880: "Attention is asked to the necessity of providing by legislation for organizing, arming and disciplining the active militia of the country, and liberal appropriations are recommended in this behalf."

President Arthur, in 1882: "I invite the attention of Congress to the propriety of making more adequate provision for arming and equipping the militia."

President Harrison, in 1890: "The encouragement that has been extended to the militia of the United States should be continued and enlarged. These military organizations constitute, in a large sense, the Army of the United States, while about five-sixths of the annual cost of their maintenance is defrayed by the States."

President Cleveland, in 1896: "I recommend that every encouragement be given to this deserving body of unpaid and voluntary citizen soldiers, upon whose assistance we must largely rely in time of trouble."

With the increased dignity of our status before the country, have come increased responsibilities to the organized militia. Soon that small percentage, inherited from the old days of playing soldier, will have been replaced and the new body will be composed of the physically fit, the earnest minded citizens, who take their military duties and obligations with the seriousness they deserve, who realize that on them—always ready for the call to active service, should that call ever come—the efficiency of following generations of citizens, in a large measure depends, who, distributed over all the communities of this broad land, are keeping alive the fires of patriotism and martial spirit.

The growing intimacy of association between the Regular Army and the organized militia, which should be productive of mutual respect and esteem, will give them material aid. The interests of both are identical. In the service of the United States, either as militia or as volunteers, we would be associated with them and under the command, if not immediate, of a Regular officer. In the natural order of things, the Regular officer looks to a high command in war, which must necessarily consist mainly of citizen soldiery. His name and fame will depend on the efficiency of his volunteer regiment, brigade, division or corps.

For his own credit and satisfaction, if for no other reason, he will give us of his best, in time of peace, that we may reciprocate in time of war.

And may the people of the United States show their appreciation of their soldiers, whether Regulars, Volunteers or militia, by their moral and material support, their soldiers deserving this confidence by their efficiency and devotion to duty.

To our soldiers who have gone before, the world owes our existence as a nation. They starved and fought and died at its cradle. Through pathless forest and on trackless plain they gave us our empire of the West. On the red fields of the Rebellion, in the torrid miasmas of Cuba, in hospitals of pain, on weary marches, pierced with balls and torn with shells, the God of battles and of nations has written them down the heroic martyrs to advancing Christianity and civilization.

FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Dr. Miller Maguire contends that the Duke of Wellington never said, "Waterloo was won on the playing fields of Eton." Wellington himself knew very little of the playing fields at Eton. It is quite true that he was for a brief period at the famous school, but when his mother discovered that he was making no progress whatever there, either at games or at lessons, he was removed at about the age of fifteen and sent to another school in Brussels, where he learned most of what he knew. At least a score of the leading officers of the British army who were the duke's contemporaries knew even less about Eton than he did.

A court-martial at Nantes has acquitted Captain Croy, who was charged with refusing, on the ground that his conscience would not permit him to do so, to order the men under his command to capture barricades erected by the congregation of a church at Nantes, where the authorities were attempting to take an inventory. Minister of War Etienne, however, has dismissed Croy from the army, and has announced his intention of removing all the officers of the garrison at Nantes, owing to their sympathy with the dismissed officer.

The American Geographical Society has conferred upon Capt. R. F. Scott, R.N., its gold medal, in recognition of his services as commander of the National Antarctic expedition, while the Paris Geographical Society has presented one of its gold medals to Major C. H. D. Ryder, British R.E., on account of his valuable services as surveyor and explorer in connection with the recent Tibet mission, and afterwards on his expedition to the sources

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of the Brahmaputra. The presentation of the new award to Captain Scott will be made by the American Ambassador, Mr. Whitelaw Reid, at the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, which is to be held on April 9.

Owing to the constant pilgrimages to the graves of Lieutenant Schaidt and the three men who were put to death with him for the part they took in the revolt in the Russian Black Sea fleet, Vice Admiral Chuknin had the bodies disinterred and taken to sea, where they were sunk. The pilgrims placed quantities of flowers on the graves of the revolutionists, and this also offended the authorities.

The strength of the British military establishment in Ireland, as recently reported to Parliament, is 25,827 regulars, 19,468 militia, and 911 yeomanry. There are 129,954 regular troops in the United Kingdom, 19,780 in South Africa, and 78,061 in India. The total cost of the British army, regular and auxiliary forces, was in 1904-5 \$147,978,255.

In India assaults on British soldiers by natives have become so frequent of late that the press are directing the serious attention of the government to the matter. The Civil and Military Gazette asserts, "on trustworthy information, that in the Northern Command alone such assaults occur as often as once a week, with a marked tendency to increase." This is probably an aftermath of the triumph of the little brown men in the Far East.

Resolutions are being passed by athletic societies in Ireland refusing to allow soldiers, sailors, or militiamen to compete at athletic meetings, and Mr. Davitt declared in Parliament that it should be as objectionable to a young Irishman to enlist in the British army as for a young Finlander to serve in the army of Russia. The agitation has been going on in Ireland for more than a year.

In the Navy League Journal of England Sir Edmund Fremantle raises a question as to the value of movable torpedoes and submarines for the defense of ports. It should be remembered, he says, that during the Russo-Japanese war both nations lost battleships by mines, as well as several cruisers, "while there is no clear evidence that any man-of-war was sunk on either side entirely by the Whitehead torpedo, the weapon of the submarine." Recent history, therefore, does not show any advantage for the active defense by submarines over the passive defense by mines. Commenting upon this the Army and Navy Gazette says: "Our people can never be properly instructed if they are taught that it is a function of the navy to be broken up into bits for localized defense, or that a navy thus broken up can remain invincible against an enemy that has studied and employs the art of concentration. This outcry for the provision of localized destroyers and torpedo-boats is but an echo of the demand which was made by the coast towns of the United States during the war with Spain for monitors and the like, and of that other historical outcry which St. Vincent characterized in a never-to-be-forgotten phrase. It is only a variant of the policy which would put forts on the Surrey hills, and martello towers along the coast."

The United Service Gazette says: "It has been decided that the naval maneuvers shall assume the realistic conditions of war, in relation to the mercantile marine, from June 23 to July 2 next, and that the open seaway between Great Britain and Ireland and Gibraltar shall constitute the sphere of active operations. Arrangements have now been made under which it is anticipated that a considerable number of the slower ocean steamboats will be conveyed over dangerous areas. The fleet will be divided into two portions, one of which will operate as the enemy. All co-operating merchant ships will report at certain ports, where they will receive orders from the naval authorities. Rules have been drawn up, arranging realistic conditions to regulate capture. Financial arrangements have been completed by the Admiralty, so that contracts can be entered into with co-operating vessels within a few hours of the period fixed for the establishment of war conditions. Though mail and passenger steamers, cattle, meat, fruit, and vegetable boats will not be engaged in these maneuvers, the vessels which will co-operate will be largely employed in the importation of necessities. The naval maneuvers will therefore test, among other problems, the power of our warships to protect the national food supply during hostilities."

As a result of successful experiments at Aldershot, an expert instructor on kiteflying has been appointed for the army, at a salary of \$3,000 a year. All forces in the field will in future have a kite section attached for observation purposes.

The development and growth of advertising to the important place which it now holds in the modern business world has been coincident with and largely dependent upon the growth of the great advertising agencies which handle a large percentage of the business placed every year in daily, weekly and monthly periodicals. One of the oldest and most reliable agencies in this country—the Lyman D. Morse Agency—has so enlarged the scope of its activities both in the United States and abroad that it has felt it necessary to change its name to one more suggestive of the character of its business, and also to secure new and larger offices. The corporation will hereafter be known as the Morse International Agency, and after May 1 its offices will be removed to the Revillon Building, 19 West Thirty-fourth street, New York city. The personnel of the agency remains the same as heretofore.

In another column appears the advertisement of the Eagle Savings and Loan Company of 186 Rensselaer street, Brooklyn, N.Y., a reliable and progressive institution that offers unusual facilities for the investment of small sums in a safe and profitable manner. The president of the company is Col. Edward E. Britton, of the 2d Brigade Staff, N.G.N.Y., who is well known in Army and National Guard circles.

Charles C. Davis, of Germantown, Philadelphia, has patented a process of cementing, or carbonizing, armor plate. Carbonaceous material is packed between two armor plates and a direct electric current is passed through the carbonaceous material and the plates, facilitating the absorption of carbon. The plates are maintained at a temperature of from 800 to 850 degrees C.

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A connoisseur, after years of searching, found "Flower of the South" long-cut smoking mixture to be perfect in every respect—superb in quality and absolutely pure, without artificial flavoring or "doctoring" of any kind—hence, delicious and non-injurious. Sold direct to Consumers (and at many of the Post Exchanges). Full weight: Half-pound tins, \$1.00; Pounds, in polished wood boxes, \$2.00. Delivered, express paid. Plantation Tobacco Co., 639 F Street, Washington, D.C.

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| THOMAS June 15 | SHERMAN June 15 |
| SHERIDAN* July 5 | LOGAN* July 5 |
| SHERMAN July 25 | THOMAS July 25 |
| LOGAN* Aug. 15 | SHERIDAN* Aug. 15 |
| THOMAS Sept. 5 | SHERMAN Sept. 5 |
| SHERIDAN* Sept. 25 | LOGAN* Sept. 25 |
| SHERMAN Oct. 15 | THOMAS Oct. 15 |
| LOGAN* Nov. 5 | SHERIDAN* Nov. 5 |
| THOMAS Nov. 26 | SHERMAN Nov. 25 |
| SHERIDAN* Dec. 15 | LOGAN* Dec. 15 |
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2. Northern Division—Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin, U.S.A. Hqs., St. Louis, Mo. Department of the Lakes—Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A. Hqs., Chicago, Ill. Department of the Missouri—Brig. Gen. Theodore J. Wint, U.S.A. Hqs., Omaha, Neb. Department of Dakota—Hqs., St. Paul, Minn. Col. O. J. Sweet, 28th Inf., U.S.A., in temporary command.
3. Southwestern Division—Hqs., Oklahoma City, O.T. Brig. Gen. Frank D. Baldwin, U.S.A., in temporary command. Department of Texas—Hqs., San Antonio, Tex., Col. Martin B. Hughes, 1st Cav., U.S.A., in temporary command. Department of the Colorado—Brig. Gen. W. S. McCaskey, U.S.A. Hqs., Denver, Colo.
4. Pacific Division—Hqs., San Francisco, Cal. Brig. Gen. F. D. Funston in temporary command. Major Gen. A. W. Greely, U.S.A., ordered to command. Department of California—Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A. Hqs., San Francisco, Cal. Department of the Columbia—Hqs., Vancouver Bks., Wash. Brig. Gen. Constant Williams, U.S.A.
5. Philippines Division—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A. Hqs., Manila, P.I. Department of Luzon—Major Gen. J. F. Weston, U.S.A. Hqs., Manila, P.I. Department of the Visayas—Brig. Gen. J. A. Buchanan, U.S.A. Hqs., Iloilo, P.I. Department of Mindanao—Hqs., Zamboanga, P.I. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A.

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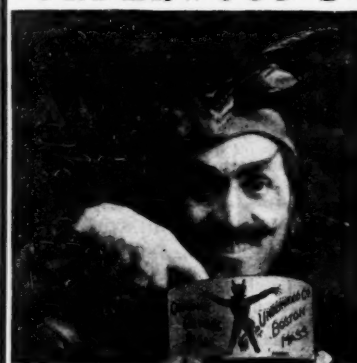
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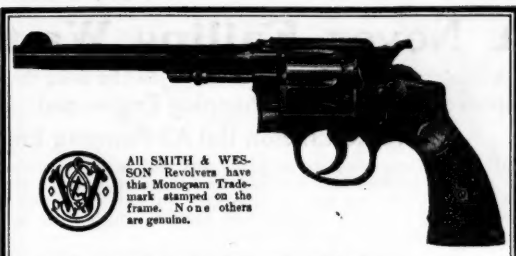
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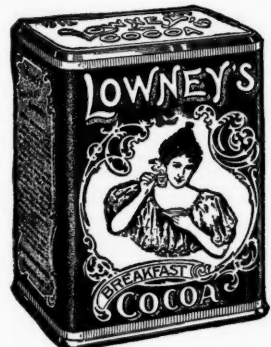
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